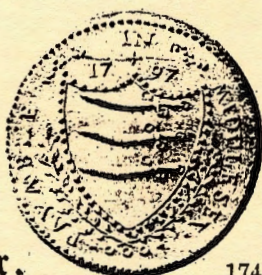


# THE "CONDER" TOKEN NEWSLETTER

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTORS CLUB.



Middlesex.

174.



A swan swimming.

175.



VOLUME II NUMBER 1

AUGUST 15, 1997

CONSECUTIVE ISSUE #5

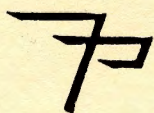
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WAYNE ANDERSON, PRESIDENT, & EDITOR, PO BOX 1853, MAPLE GROVE, MN 55311

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Introduction</u>	Wayne Anderson	Page 4
<u>New Members</u>	Roster & Membership Locus	Page 6
<u>Articles</u>		
More For Your Money	Joel Spingarn	Page 7
Ramblings of an Old Time	Frank Gorsler	Page 8
"Conder" Collector		
Anglesey Trade Tokens and the Language of Heaven	Colin Hawker	Page 10
Token Tales	R. C. Bell	Page 12
Flanagan's Favorites #2	Phil Flanagan	Page 14
Matthew Boulton's Tokens	Dr. Richard G. Doty	Page 16
For Southampton		
The Collectors Cabinet	David S. Brooke	Page 25
Here's Howe	Jim Wahl	Page 26
A View Of A "New" Map	Cliff Fellage	Page 29
And The Rest Of The Story	Richard Bartlett	Page 32
Arthur Waters - His Notes	Wayne Anderson	Page 37
James Bisset's Museum	David S. Brooke	Page 42
<u>Librarians Report</u>	Harold Welch	Page 47
<u>Letters &amp; Correspondence</u>		
First Regional Tri - State Meeting Of CTCC	Cliff Fellage	Page 48
Alzheimer's Disease Society	Thea Downie	Page 49
A Club Token Design	Paul Fisher	Page 50
ANA Library	W. David Perkins	Page 51
EAC Structure	Wayne Anderson	Page 52
<u>The Token Exchange &amp; Mart</u>		
	Advertisements, Announcements, And Information	Pages 2 & 3 And Pages 53 - 62





P. FLANAGAN & ASSOC.  
NUMISMATISTS - SINCE 1961

P.O. BOX 1288  
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Dear Fellow CTCCers(?),

I notice as I look through the CTCC members names, that I don't know a lot of you-particularly the more recently-joined. So, for BOTH our benefits, PLEASE take a minute to look over this list of names. If you are ON THIS LIST, you are NOT receiving my list of Condors for sale. The list just out has 350 pieces for sale with a similar amount appearing on my list in the fall.

So, if you see your name listed and you want my list, please WRITE OR CALL.

---

ADAMS, AKRIGHT, ALDRICH, D.ANDERSON, AWERBUCH, BASTIAN, BEEMAN, BENNETT, BENSCHOTER (any relation to Jim in Toledo?), BETTENCOURT, BIRD, BLANK, BRADLEY, BRODISH, BRYAN, BURD, BUTLER, CHANDLER, CHELSEA CLINTON, COHEN, COLES, COLLINS, CUBEDDU, CULLINAN, DAWSON, DEMEO, DENCE, DICKINSON, DOFTON, DREWRY, DYKES, EDEBURN, EGERTON, FERM, FINNANCE, FIRTICK, P.FISHER, FORADER, FORDE, FRANK, GANDER, GAYE, GIBBS, GILBERT, GREENHAM, GREENSPAN, GRELLMAN, GRESSER, GRIFFITHS, GUINEE, GUTH, GUZZE, HARER, HARNISHFEGER, HAWKER, HAZENBERG, HECK, HENDERSON, HENRY, HIPPI, HOLCOMB, HOM, HOMREN, JENISON, D.JOHNSON, L.JOHNSON, KAPOOR, KIRTLEY, KLEIMAN, KNOPP, KOCURKO, LAIRD, LANGHAM, LAVOIE, LAWRENCE, LONDON, LUSK, LUZECKY, MADONNA, MANVILLE, MARTIN, MATHERNE, MC CAWLEY, MC GRATH, MC HENRY, MEEKER, MEGHRIG, MIDDLEBROOK, MILLETT, R.MOORE, MURATORE, NADEAU, NESBITT, NEWQUIST, NIELSEN, O'CONNOR, OLIPHANT, OLSSON, ORRELL, OVERFIELD, PALMER, PAUL, PEEL, PEIFER, PELOQUIN, PERKINS, POPPLE, PUNCHARD, QUAST, RALLS, RASMUSSEN, REKOW, RETZ, RHOADES, RHUE, RIZKALLAH, SALYARDS, SCHNURR, SCHORNSTEIN, SEESE, SHALOWITZ, SHORTELL, SHOWERS, SIEMION, SMALL, P.SMITH, SNOW, STAHURSKI, STEINEGGER, STOWERS (of the 20th Century?), STRAUB, BARBRA STRIESAND, TANNENBAUM, TROSTEL, TRUDGEN, TURISSINI, TUROTT, VALENZIANO, VARNHAM, WALKER, WARSHAWSKY, WEBB, WEEKS, WEIBEL, WEISBERG, WEISS, D.WELCH, WETTERSTROM, WIERZBA, WILKERSON, R.WILLIAMS, WOYTASEK, YARMCHUK, C.YOUNG, D.YOUNG.

---

AND, to show you my heart's in the right place, I'll give everyone on the list above who's never ordered from me before a 10% discount off my current price list for your first fillable order of ANY SIZE!

So, just use the number below to request a list, place an order, or to just chat about tokens. And for my current customers, why not take this opportunity to look over my last list again. If the price is CLOSE to what you want to pay, it'll probably be yours! As many of you know-I'm EASY! Just ask Wayne or Joel-our tireless workers for CTCC! Write them and tell them what a fine job they're doing and what a GREAT Journal they are producing!

1-800-613-8731





### \$19 EACH

**HAMPSHIRE 64** - VF, obv rim cud 6-7:00  
**LANCASHIRE 39** - Nice AU, Ex MZG  
**MIDDLESEX 257a** - Nice AU/Unc  
 ... 353 - Choice AU/Unc  
 ... 354 - Unc, a touch of red  
 ... 977 - Sharp Unc, spot removed right obv  
 ... 995a - AU, slight weakness center rev  
 ... 1011 - P-L Unc, trace of red  
**SHROPSHIRE 10** - Nice EF  
 ... 25d - Nice Unc, "18" lightly scratched rev  
**SOMERSETSHIRE 101** - Nice Sharp AU  
 ... 108 - AU  
**STAFFORDSHIRE 10** - Choice EF/AU  
**SUFFOLK 26** - R & B Unc, obv scratch  
**WARWICKSHIRE 47** - EF, tiny rev cud  
 ... 415 - VF, heavy clash  
**YORKSHIRE 47** - Choice EF/AU  
**ANGLESEY 438b** - Choice AU  
**NO. WALES 15a** - Choice AU, lrg flan  
**SO. WALES 26a** - Nice AU/Unc, sm flan  
 ... 27 - Nice Sharp AU  
 ... 27a - Choice Sharp AU  
**ANGUSSHIRE 17** - VF, rev rim cud  
**LANARKSHIRE 3b** - Dark Glossy AU  
**LOTHIAN 20** - AU, minor rev flan flaw  
**DUBLIN 307** - VF/EF, obv crack but no cud

### \$29 EACH

**CHESHIRE 76** - Choice Glossy EF/AU  
**GLOUCESTERSHIRE 9** - Proof, once cleaned, rev lightly dbl struck  
 ... 74 silvered - Choice AU  
**HAMPSHIRE 60a** - VF/EF  
 ... 79 - EF, pleasant despite old cleaning  
**LANCASHIRE 31a** - Nice AU/Unc  
 ... 147 - Unc  
**MIDDLESEX 324** - AU  
 ... 477 - Nice Unc  
 ... 1046 - Nice Unc  
 ... 1057 - VF/EF  
 ... 1066 - Choice EF  
**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE 8** - Choice AU  
**SOMERSETSHIRE 34** - Choice AU  
 ... 39 - Nice Unc  
 ... 40 - Choice EF/AU, lrg flan  
 ... 107 - Nice Unc, cypher stain, flan flaw  
**STAFFORDSHIRE 20** - EF, cud on castle  
**SUFFOLK 27** - Gem Mostly Red P-L Unc, but for stupid human attempt to remove rev stain. *Won't someone please buy me?*  
**WARWICKSHIRE 50** - Nice Rusty Unc  
 ... 237 - VF  
 ... 327f - Choice EF/AU  
**YORKSHIRE 56b** - Nice AU  
**ANGLESEY 429** - Choice EF/AU  
**ANGUSSHIRE 28** - AU, a couple spots  
**LANARKSHIRE 3c** - AU/Unc  
 ... 32 - Crude Fine, minute clip, RR  
**LOTHIAN 66** - Choice EF/AU  
**NOT LOCAL 4** (D&H p. 438) - VF/EF  
**DUBLIN 256** - EF, lacquered, rev spot  
 ... 338 - Choice Dark VF/EF

### \$39 EACH

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE 2** - Bronzed Proof  
 ... 3 - Nice P-L Unc  
**KENT 18** - Silvery Green EF, rev inked collector #, Rare  
**MIDDLESEX 347** - Nice Unc, traces of red  
 ... 868 - EF, weak centers  
 ... 1069 - Choice Glossy EF  
 ... 1070 - Choice Glossy EF  
**NORFOLK 47a** - Nice AU/Unc  
**WARWICKSHIRE 12** - VF  
 ... 395c - Nice AU/Unc  
**WESTMORELAND 4** - Nice Unc  
**YORKSHIRE 63** - Nice Unc  
**ANGLESEY 90** - Choice EF/AU, lacquered  
 ... 117 - Nice VF/EF, lacquered, Rare  
 ... 290 silvered - Nice AU  
**INVERNESSHIRE 3** - Nice Toned Unc  
**PERTHSHIRE 1** - EF  
**DUBLIN 252** - EF, lacquered

### \$49 EACH

**MIDDLESEX 63** - Nice P-L Unc, St. I obv  
 ... 422 - Nice AU  
 ... 976a brass - Choice P-L AU, rev flan flaw, doubtful "RRR"  
 ... 984 - Crude Unc, with lustre! Some of the usual graininess & weakness  
**STAFFORDSHIRE 3** - Choice EF, shattered rev die  
**LOTHIAN 94** - Nice EF/AU, Rare  
**RENFREWSHIRE 4** - Nice EF  
**DUBLIN 334** - Nice Faded Red Unc  
 347 - Nice Glossy Unc, obv cud @ 12:00  
**WICKLOW 76** - Unc, obv die flaw



*Tokens may be sent on approval with suitable references. 14 day return privileges.  
 Orders under \$50 please add \$5 shipping and handling. 5% discount on orders of \$500 or more.  
 10% discount on orders of \$1000 or more. Phone orders accepted 9am - 11pm PST.*

*Jerry & Sharon Bobbe The Token Examiner PO Box 25817 Portland, OR 97298 (503) 626-1075*

**WANTED: CHOICE & RARE TOKENS! PAYING TOP DOLLAR!**

## INTRODUCTION

by Wayne Anderson  
President and Editor

Thank you. This issue of the newsletter is Volume II, Number 1, Consecutive Issue Number 5. One year has gone by since the first newsletter was issued. The first four issues are filled with articles and information unobtainable elsewhere. I am indeed grateful for the efforts of those of you who have contributed to this fine journal. My sincere thanks to all who have written articles and placed ads in the newsletters. You have made the Club viable, and the production of this publication possible!

Contents. This newsletter is brimming with interesting articles and information. You will notice the familiar names of some very fine authors; such as, Bartlett, Bell, Brooke, Doty, Flanagan, Hawker, Spingarn and Wahl. There are new authors too, Cliff Fellage and Frank Gorsler have each made first-rate contributions to this issue. Members have asked for more articles like Tom Fredette's last article, and Frank Gorsler's current one, allowing them a look at "How you started collecting "Conders". Why not tell your story in a future issue? There are letters to read in this issue, and a report from Harold Welch, Club Librarian. Please give your consideration to the advertisements in this issue, they are all important. These ads most probably contain information, pertaining to numismatic items, which might help you to enhance your collection.

Club Business. Our Treasurer, Joel Spingarn, has sent renewal notices to those members who have received the first four newsletters. The returns have been very good, approximately 76% of our original membership has renewed to date, and renewals are still trickling in. I am told that renewals are often closer to 50%, so we have a good, solid, nucleus of enthusiastic members. Many of you who sent in your renewals also sent complimentary notes, suggestions, and donations. These are all very much appreciated. I will update the membership locus, and present the Club's first annual financial report, in the November 15, 1997 issue of the newsletter.

I have reviewed the Club rules concerning articles and ads, in The Token Exchange & Mart section, and I have rewritten them to make them more clear. Please read them. Also, members have been asking for copies of the first two issues of the newsletter. These have been gone for a long time, but Joel Spingarn has offered to reprint "authorized copies." Instructions for ordering them are in the advertising section.

I would like to know who, among our members, is interested in becoming active in the Club's leadership. If you are interested in serving as an officer, editor, printer, typist, or in any capacity, I would like to hear from you. I need to develop a list of candidates for nomination, and election, at our first annual meeting in 1998. It is a reality that no person can, or should, serve in the primary leadership position indefinitely, in any nonprofit club or organization. In order for it to continue to flourish, our Club needs more leaders, with fresh ideas and enthusiasm, who are willing to serve for distinct terms of office. It needs organization, accomplished through incorporation, and articles and by - laws to direct its affairs. I would appreciate seeing a team of leaders emerge, from our ranks, to help with these tasks. Please let me know if you can be part of the team. I have discovered that this entire effort is far to much for one person, primarily, to handle indefinitely. More members must become involved, in the work, to ensure that the Club endures. EAC, a venerable successful club, is well structured. A copy of the EAC directory is included, in this newsletter, so you can see what I am trying to accomplish.

Ask the Experts . . .

Does anyone have any biographical information on Thomas Welch of Birmingham? I am aware of Samuel's remarks in The Bazaar Notes, but would like to know more. As we share the same last name I am convinced (for no good reason) that he is my ancestor. Do any of Welch's letters still exist? Any mentions in the contemporary press (The Gentleman's Magazine, etc.)? Anything at all? I would be most grateful for any additional information on this great contemporary collector. Thank you. Harold Welch

\*\*\*\*\*

Dear Wayne:

The Newsletter is coming very nicely. Keep up the good work.

I had a funny experience this week. I was checking a Hampshire 55, to see if the token I was checking was indeed 55. It turned out it was. I decided to compare it with my 55. The obverse was the same, without the period after "Howard." The reverse seemed to be the same, when something hit me in the head. Where all of the others had PORTSMOUTH on the left and CHICHESTER on the right, this coin had CHICHESTER on the left and PORTSMOUTH on the right. I had a left handed coin.

I got to thinking about it. In the first place, it is barely possible that it is a new discovery. I admit that I have not read all of the information available, and could easily have missed it. Other collectors could have done what I did, looked for the tiny difference, missing the large ones.

There is one interesting feature. The obverse has a swelling from the chin over to the OW in HOWARD, and directly behind it on the reverse. It is possible that the dies sank and the dies were not used.

Any information on this variety will be welcomed. Jules Reiver

\*\*\*\*\*



Please enjoy the newsletter, you will find it contains a host of valuable information. As usual, please forgive any errors or omissions. They are unintentional, and I apologize for any that might have occurred.

WA

### MEMBERSHIP LOCUS

<b>Alabama</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Alaska</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Missouri</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Arkansas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Nevada</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>California</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Delaware</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Ohio</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Oklahoma</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Oregon</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Texas</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Iowa</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Vermont</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Wales</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Maine</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Washington</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Washington, DC</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>West Virginia</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>2</b>

**TOTAL 268**

### NEW MEMBERS

<u><b>Number</b></u>	<u><b>Name</b></u>	<u><b>City &amp; State</b></u>
<b>254</b>	<b>Howard H. Spicker,</b>	<b>Bloomington, IN</b>
<b>255</b>	<b>Bill Fivaz,</b>	<b>Dunwoody, GA</b>
<b>256</b>	<b>P. Redford,</b>	<b>East Sussex, UK</b>
<b>257</b>	<b>Fred R. Liggett,</b>	<b>Batavia, OH</b>
<b>258</b>	<b>Sam Rhea,</b>	<b>Roxana, IL</b>
<b>259</b>	<b>Reginald B. Mason,</b>	<b>Midwest City, OK</b>
<b>260</b>	<b>David Ledgard,</b>	<b>Boise, ID</b>
<b>261</b>	<b>David L. Schmall,</b>	<b>Boca Raton, FL</b>
<b>262</b>	<b>Don Hansen,</b>	<b>Gretna, NE</b>
<b>263</b>	<b>Robert Schwarz,</b>	<b>Altoona, WI</b>
<b>264</b>	<b>John A. Whitmore,</b>	<b>Worcestershire, UK</b>
<b>265</b>	<b>Clifford A. Moss,</b>	<b>Daly City, CA</b>
<b>266</b>	<b>Mary Ann Hall,</b>	<b>Louisville, KY</b>
<b>267</b>	<b>Henry E. Mielo,</b>	<b>Fairfax, VA</b>
<b>268</b>	<b>Dale Walker,</b>	<b>Bangor, ME</b>

## MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

By Joel Spingarn

We token collectors enjoy our activity, not only because of the accumulation "mania" we all seem to possess, but, because we also relish the age and wonderful condition of our "Conders." What we get for our money certainly seems to be a bargain, when compared with any other numismatic series.

You may take a further step and proceed to research the vast number of designs portrayed on these tokens. The interesting knowledge you acquire will lend much additional value to your hobby of collecting tokens. For example, let's research a very common token, Somersetshire D & H #26 (a halfpenny, 51,500 pieces struck), and D & H #5 (struck from the same die, additionally, on penny planchets). Known as the "Garden Token," this design has wide spread appeal. The obverse shows a view of the entrance to the Botanic Garden. The legend reads, "He Spake Of Trees From The Cedar Tree That Is In Lebanon." The reverse shows a large tree and shrubs growing on a wall. The legend reads, "Even Unto The Hyssop That Springeth Out Of The Wall."

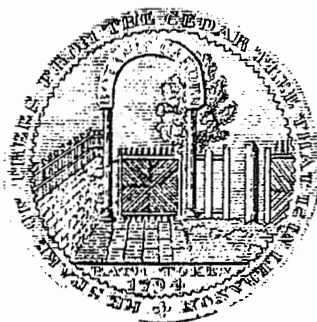
Many of us have heard of the Cedar of Lebanon but know little about it. It is an evergreen coniferous tree that can grow well over 100 feet tall. It was introduced in England between 1670 and 1680. Old specimens are among the most picturesque trees in England. Their massive trunks and symmetrical heads of widely spreading branches lend aspects of beauty and dignity to the parks and gardens. No tree introduced in England, with its sacred and historical associations, has ever added more to the charm of the gardens. It is no wonder that the Cedar of Lebanon is so revered and hence portrayed on a token.

The Hyssop (*Hyssop officinalis*), on the other hand, would most likely be familiar only to those engaged in the culinary arts since it was used in the past as a kitchen herb. This herb was also formally cultivated for use in domestic medicine. It was used in the treatment of catarrhal and pulmonary infections, and externally as an application for bruises and swelling. The Hyssop is a native of Southern Europe and extends eastward to Central Asia.

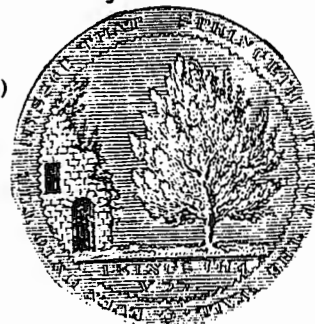
The interesting aspect of the "Hyssop," as it is generally known, is that it is not the plant mentioned in Scripture. The Hyssop of Scripture was a wall-growing plant, and has long been the subject of discussions among learned horticulturists. The only point on which they agree, however, is that the Hyssop of the Bible is not *Hyssop officinalis*. Various authors have presumed no fewer than eighteen different plants to be the plant of Scripture. Their presumptions vary, depending upon what part of the world each author stemmed from. More modern authorities now indicate the Hyssop of the Bible is the Caper plant (*Capparis spinosa*). When pickled, the flower buds of the Caper plant are known as capers.

There is a great deal of information concerning the foregoing subjects. I have condensed these facts into a few paragraphs for the sake of brevity.

Do I get more for my money collecting tokens? You bet! I'd bet you do too!



(Somersetshire, D&H #'s 5 & 26)



# Ramblings of an Old Time

## "Conder" Collector

Frank Gorsler, CTCC #63

When first becoming aware of the CTCC and its Newsletter, thru Jerry Bobbe, I considered writing an article. The first few editions, however, were intimidating in that I began to question what research of the quality therein I could contribute. After all, I'm just a collector. Thomas Fredette's recent article suggested that maybe there would be interest, among the membership, in reading about another collector's experiences relating to "Conders." Here is my story, as best as I can recollect.

I got started, when I was a boy, in the 40's. My dad gave me a handful of foreign coins that he brought back from WW1. They probably weren't worth more than a couple dollars but they aroused my curiosity. I used to visit coin dealers in town and was often verbally thrown out when asking for *foreign* coins. They were considered *junk*, (at least by Cincinnati coin dealers) and sold only in bulk lots. Occasionally, I would come across an antique dealer that had several trays (un-attributed of course) priced by size and metal. Silver crowns were a dollar or two. Unfortunately, references were scarce and I didn't have much money anyway. Oh the bargains I must have passed up. As I got smarter in the early 60's, (that is, got some basic reference books on foreign coins) I had better luck picking out scarcer coins, at bargain prices.

One day, a local US dealer had a dozen or so "Conder" tokens priced at a dollar (regardless of condition). Neither of us knew what they were, but they were attractive (a number were Unc), so I bought the nicer ones. By the early to mid 60's, I was concentrating on British coins and receiving catalogs from Seaby, Spink, Baldwin, and Lubbock. There were some tokens listed, but I wasn't interested. When Seaby came out with the first edition of "British Tokens And Their Values" (1970), I bought a copy. The notion that several of my tokens were worth as much as 3 to 5 pounds got my attention. At local "shows," I occasionally came across "Conders" priced up to \$3 apiece. When the book indicated they were scarce, I bought. One piece I remember was an AU farthing (Essex 42), and the dealer wanted \$5 for it. I passed it up, but after checking the book, went right back to the show and bought it. Later, I traded it to Fred Schwer for \$100 in silver tokens. On several occasions I was able to buy collections of a hundred or so pieces for less than \$3 each. Many proof and Unc tokens were included. Ah, the good old days. Of course, I still had to convince my wife that these were good "investments".

One show in particular comes to mind. I was in LA, on a business trip, in 1976. A dealer, named Emery, had just bought a collection of "Conders" and was willing to sell at a markup over his cost. Again, there were about 100 pieces and they were *nice*. Some I remember were; an Unc Worcester 6, two PL Unc Middlesex 342's, an AU Middlesex 173, and some red Unc Middlesex building medals, numbers 50, 52, 60, and 65. His price was about \$700, which was about \$7 each. I bought about 10 of the nicest tokens for \$100, but, after getting home, and convincing my wife that I should buy them all, I contracted for the balance. My *story*, "that this was a good deal," was enhanced by the sale of one of the Middlesex 342's to Miles Gerson for \$25.



## Ramblings contd. . . . .

As the 80's rolled around, I was beginning to realize that the "Conder" token field was just too large, and that I'd have to specialize. Besides, prices were going up! I decided to collect only tokens listed in Mr. Bell's book "Commercial Coins, 1787-1804." Even though these were issued for trade, and one would think them readily available, I am still unable to locate several of them. This move freed up a number of tokens for trade, which was fortunate, because I was becoming hooked on 19th century copper and silver tokens (which were in the collections purchased). In order to afford the silver tokens, which can run into the hundreds of dollars per each, I traded many of the better "Conders" to Fred Schwer. On a personal note, I had the good fortune to visit Fred (on another business trip in 1984), and view his collection. He kept it in a cabinet in his home, and he also had a big dog! Fred has since sold off his tokens and gotten out of the business, which I think is a loss to us collectors.

In order to organize my token collection, so I could work with it and display it to any friends that were the slightest bit interested, I decided to collect each series only in one size, and house them in blank Dansco pages. Please forgive this indiscretion, "You preservation nuts," but I have experienced no noticeable degradation in the 10 years they have been so housed. Now, I have "Conders" of the ½d denomination, 19th century pennies (per Mr. Bell's "Copper Commercial Coins 1811-1819"), and silver shillings (per Mr. Dalton's "The Silver Token Coinage 1811-1812"). This is quite challenging, filling in the holes.

Every once in a while I see hints that updated price catalogs are being considered. I sure hope so! The latest edition of Seaby's "British Tokens And Their Values" is now about 13 years old, as is Schwer's "Price Guide to 18th Century Tokens." It is possible to get a feel for "Conder" prices by reviewing the numerous price lists published. The 19th century coppers and silvers are more difficult to price, in that, the number of collectors is much smaller, as are the number of choice tokens available. I have never seen most of the 75 or so silver shillings, I need for my collection advertised for sale, even though some are considered common. There is a wide variation in price for those that have been offered in advertisements, ranging from ½ to 2 times Seaby catalogue (1984 edition).

The CTCC is the best thing for we token enthusiasts to come along since I've been collecting. I hope to see the scope widened to include the very interesting and impressive 19th century series.

These have been the ramblings of an old time "Conder" collector. I hope you have enjoyed reading about some of my experiences, I am looking forward to learning about yours!

Mr. Wayne Anderson, "CTCC"

Dear Sir:

The writer thanks the Editor for the presentation of the article re Stirling token, and also thanks Carl Honore' for the honour of his review. Furthermore he acknowledges Mr. Honore's criticism, and concedes that he's due the courtesy of a response.

I am Sir,  
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant  
Colin Hawker

## Anglesey Trade Tokens and the Language of Heaven

On the front cover of the writer's book, 'Druid Tokens,' are two lines of poetry written in the Welsh language. Those lines are precious to the writer. He is a confirmed Welshophile, a constant visitor to Ynys Môn ( the island of Anglesey ) and a member of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society. He is a moderate Welsh speaker. It is the island where your Conder Druids were born and also the author of those lines, Goronwy Owen, was born. He was Wales' foremost 18th century poet. The lines form the beginning of 'Hiraeth am Fôn' ( Longing for Anglesey ) and denote his famous greeting:

"Henffych well Fôn dirion dir"  
( All hail Anglesey gentle land - or - Hail to thee Anglesey pleasant land. )  
"Hyfrydwch pob rhyw frodir"  
( Delightful in every region - or - Beautiful in every part. )

Either, you see, for Welsh words in particular do not enjoy the same meaning when literally translated. Therefore - no translations in 'Druid Tokens,' a reference book! Anglesey is called - yr ail baradwys ( the second paradise ) and its language - yr iaith y Nef ( the language of Heaven ). Where else could those beautiful tokens have come from? Goronwy Owen's cottage - Y Dafarn Goch ( The Red Tavern ) can still be seen at Brynteg and is occupied by one of his distant descendants, a Miss. Hughes. The writer has slept in that cottage ( he would have wouldn't he? ) In, 1854 George Borrow ( whose book 'Wild Wales' is a classic ) being author, traveller and essayist decided on a pilgrimage across Wales to find the birthplace of Goronwy Owen. His skill as a raconteur was second to none and in pursuing an exposition to prove a point or embellish a tale he would often move from fact to fiction with elegant ease as our Dr. Doty does ( no offense Richard ). Goronwy Owen was forced by events to move away from his beloved Anglesey and eventually ( capping his distress ) decided to emigrate to America ( on the voyage he lost his wife and youngest child ). Many of his descendants still bask in his reflected glory. Other Conder members more knowledgeable than the writer may trace them should they so choose.

In 1787 Thomas Williams of Anglesey's Parys copper mine decided to have copper trade tokens struck for his rapidly growing work force. Thomas Williams ( 1723 - 1802 ) had one brother, the Reverend John Williams ( 1740 - 1826 ). His descendants were also churchmen. However his great - great grandson is an exception. He is John Kyffin Williams O.B.E. R.A. the preeminent Welsh painter and who lives in a remote cottage - of a village overlooking the Menai Strait. Kyffin is a highly revered acquaintance of the -



- - writer ( who would not presume to claim his friendship ). That tiny village is called Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwl'llantysiliogogoch. That extended name was of course a Victorian wit's invention and translated seems more like an entry in a gazetteer than a name. It refers to "the Church of St. Mary in the pool of white hazels near by the rapid whirlpool and the Church of St. Tysilio and the rather red cave." ( A blasphemy of language ). All those features can of course still be identified, including the red cave. Kyffin Williams together with the patron of the Antiquarian Society, the Most Honourable the Marquess of Anglesey were most helpful to the writer of Druid Tokens by allowing him access to family papers. Kyffin once told the writer that he perceived ( with a painter's eye ) Anglesey as having a pearly light. So it has. Another correspondent with the writer said that the evening air on Anglesey "is like wine." So it is.

As far as the language is concerned the writer believes that Welsh is a privilege to speak and hear ( though somewhat difficult to learn ) and regards any translation of it as being beneath its dignity! However having said that the writer acknowledges that Conder members who have honoured him by purchasing his book require to understand all that is written. Therefore;

Page 49. ( being the last lines of Hiraeth am Fôn )

"Ac euraid wyt bob goror  
Arglwyddes a meistress môr"  
"And golden thou art on every side  
Lady and mistress of the sea"

Page 50.

Mae'n ddrwg gen i  
I am sorry

Page 54.

Wel dyna ni  
Well there we are

Page 61.

Diwedd  
The End

and finally;

Cofiwch bach mae Cymraeg yr iaith y Nef  
( Remember old chap, Welsh is the language of Heaven )  
Dymuniadau gorau i chi gyd  
( Best wishes to you all )  
Hwyl Fawr i chi gyd  
( Great pleasures to you all )  
Da boch chi  
( May good go with you ).

When Conder collectors admire the beautiful Anglesey tokens in their cabinets, they may remember what the romantic writer has said about the Druids' home.

And may The Lord God bless you all.

Colin Hawker  
June 1997



# Rags To Riches Story Describes Labors, Trials, Success, Token Of Lackington

By R. C. Bell

Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

The shortage of small change affected the shopkeepers no less than the industrialists, and they too began to issue their own coin; large firms striking several tons and small dealers a hundredweight or less. These coins served a double purpose . . . advertisement as well as currency. One of the largest issues was that of James Lackington amounting to some 700,000 halfpennies, or seven tons in weight.

The obverse bore his bust and the reverse Fame blowing a trumpet with the legend: HALFPENNY OF J. LACKINGTON & Co. CHEAPEST BOOKSELLERS IN THE WORLD. The edge of most of the pieces was inscribed: PAYABLE AT THE TEMPLE OF THE MUSES, the grandiloquent name of his business premises in Finsbury Square, London.

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### Third In A Series

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Lackington's life was a success story of rags to riches. He was born in Wellington, Somerset, England in 1746, the son of a drunken journeyman shoemaker, and his mother was the daughter of a poor weaver. There were eleven children in the family and Mrs. Lackington had to rely on the earnings from her spinning wheel to prevent them from starving.

Young James went to a day school for two years, and then had to leave as his mother could not afford the fee of twopence a week. He took a job peddling halfpenny apple pies, and later sold almanacs. When he was old enough he learned his father's trade as a shoemaker, being apprenticed to a firm in Taunton. When he was 14 he joined the Wesleyans and learned to read.

In 1770 he married his boyhood sweet-



Facing view of James Lackington on obverse and Fame blowing a trumpet on reverse feature this 1794 halfpenny token which is the most frequently encountered of the Lackington private coins.

heart, Nancy Smith, a dairymaid, at St. Peter's Church in Bristol. They were desperately poor and the day after the wedding when they took stock of their possessions, they found their worldly wealth consisted of a supply of food for two days, and a halfpenny. They lived from hand to mouth for four years and finally set out for London, where they contacted the Methodist Brethren and were given help to start a little shoe shop in Featherstone street, James making the leather goods, and Nancy soft stuffs and silken slippers.

Sometime about 1775 he bought a bag of old books for a guinea which they placed in their shop window, and when they found there was a sale for them they borrowed five pounds from the Wesleyans and bought more stock. Within six months they had increased their capital from five to 25 pounds and they moved to Number 46 Chiswell street, where a few months later they

World Coins, Sidney, Ohio



sold all their leather and equipment and relied entirely upon books.

In 1775 James became ill and before he had recovered his wife, who had nursed him, collapsed and died. Lackington gives a glimpse of the nursing of the time.

"What added much to my misfortunes, several nurses that were hired to take care of me and my wife, proved so abandoned and depraved as to have lost all sense of moral obligation and every tender feeling for one who to all appearances was just on the point of death; several of these monsters in female shape robbed my drawers of linen, etc., and kept themselves drunk with gin, while I lay unable to move in my bed and was ready to perish, partly owing to want of cleanliness and proper care..."

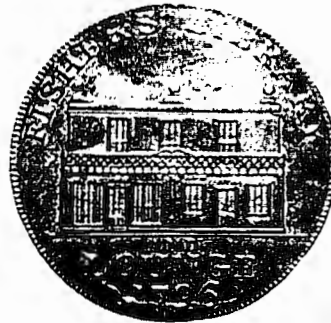
He was rescued by the timely arrival of one of his sisters who nursed him back to health, and two months later he married a neighbor, Miss Dorcas Turton. James' new wife was a book-lover and helped in the shop which prospered steadily on cash sales with no credit. In 1778 John Denis, an oilman, became a partner in the firm and his capital enabled the stock of books to be doubled.

In 1779 they published their first catalog. About this time Lackington bought his first carriage and put a motto on the doors: SMALL PROFITS DO GREAT THINGS.

Book clubs and circulating libraries began to be formed in many parts of England; each member subscribing a sum each quarter, and after the members had each read the books they were sold among themselves to the highest bidder, and the money gained was used to make more purchases.

Typical of such libraries was that of Frederick George Fisher in Eastbourne which was opened in 1790, and provided daily papers, magazines, reviews, Army and Navy lists, and books for the subscribers. There was also a billiard room. Fisher became bankrupt in December 1803, and his stock, in-

## Token Tales ...



Frederick George Fisher opened a library, lounge and billiard room in 1790 and by 1796 was prosperous enough to issue this halfpenny token. He became bankrupt in 1803, and only his tokens remain to tell his brief story.

cluding 4,000 volumes, was sold by auction in Brighton in 1805.



James Lackington retired a wealthy man in 1798, dying in 1815 at the age of 69. This 1795 halfpenny token shows his profile right.

As Lackington became wealthy he used two thirds of his profits for personal expenses and one third was returned to the business. His style of living increased; he bought a fine house, and helped his relations and friends most generously. In 1794 he was selling more than 100,000 volumes a year at The Temple of the Muses, while a memoir of his life reached its eighth edition in three years.

He retired from the business in 1798, and lived as a gentleman in Budleigh Salterton where he died in 1815 at the age of 69.

Next: Thomas Spence, the first Socialist.

## *Flanagan's Favorites #2*

### DUDLEY PENNIES

Isn't that a glamorous name? Maybe not, but the tokens produced for that town are very beautiful-at least compared to the other 90% of the eighteenth century tokens.

But, there's a mystery!

Who produced the pennies? Namely D&H 2-5.

Bell leans toward Skidmore-strongly.

Hamer leans toward Edward Davies-weakly.

C.Pye did not include them on his list of pieces used for currency.

So, there we have the suppositions. Let's take a look at the evidence.

Bell in his book "Specious Tokens" makes three statements to shore up his view.

1. "They appear to be typical Skidmore concoctions."
2. "...the edge inscription (on all 4) being the same as that occurring on one of Skidmore's series of building medalets."
3. "Skidmore used this obverse for one of his Clerkenwell Series of buildings, D&H Middlesex 151..."

First, "appear" you can take it or leave it, but you CAN'T call it "hard" evidence.

Second, the edge inscription reads "I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY". Bell notes it occurring on "one" of Skidmore's series of building medalets. He doesn't even make note of the same edge being used on Worcestershire's D&H 1 which he also ascribes to Skidmore (although listed later in the Specious Token volume under "halfpenny"???). I think that this edge legend is VERRRRRRY common. Just a quick look back at Warwickshire pennies yielded the following. The same edge words were found on D&H 6, 18, 20, and 25. Heaven knows how many would be found in Middlesex! Again, not exactly "hard" evidence.

Third, Skidmore used the obverse die for another piece. This seems to me to be the most compelling bit of "evidence". If Skidmore was able to use the die, did he contract for its production in the first place? Could he have bought the die later from the original producer? Was that producer Edward Davies or .....?

That brings us to Hamer's side of the story.

1. Issued in 1797.
2. Virtually never worn or circulated.
3. All rare.





Its difficult to take these facts one by one and discuss each by itself. So, I'll attempt to combine the available UNdiscussed information.

Although Pye did not list these pieces as having been produced for currency (as Hamer thinks they would have if they had been produced for currency), I submit that the timing may be the culprit with these tokens. They were produced in 1797 the same year as the government finally started to realize that the regal production was just not getting the job done and they issued the famous cartwheels'. We need to remember that it takes time to producwe a token-diesinker design, approval and production, ordering and receiving the blanks, and finally the striking itself. Therefore, I put forth the supposition that Davies COULD have wanted these tokens to be used as currency since there was a shortage at the time he started the project (in 1796?). Pye maybe should have put these on the list to be used as currency, but he also may have been put off by the timing.

The fact that the regal coinage also came out in 1797 may also explain why these tokens are not found in circulated condition.

Lastly, the rarity issue. Would Skidmore have made so few? He probably had an excellent idea of just how many tokens the collectors would buy. Certainly more than the number produced for Dudley. Of course, if they were Skidmore's, this would help to account for their lack of wear. But, while the Davies Nail Manufactory was a fairly large and growing concern, would Edward feel confident enough to step up and order 4 different tokens in large quantities in the penny size? I don't think so! Did he need the change? Why not the more popular halfpenny size? Was he more motivated by advertising his name? Was he helping out the "Chamber of Commerce" by advertising the 2 main tourist attractions? These questions cannot be answered with the information I have at hand.

The name Edward Davis appears in 2 directories of the time (one in 1790 and the other in 1818-20) as ironmongers. Why not spelled as on the tokens as Davies? This little mystery I'll leave alone.

The preponderance of the evidence seems to me that the 4 Dudley pennies are indeed Genuine Trade Tokens and not a specious concoction

Lastly, I'll go WAY out on a limb with a theory that, I think, would cover ALL the known facts. "The four Dudley pennies were produced by Skidmore for Davies".

If there are some more FACTS out there that bear on this issue, I'd be delighted to share them with anyone who's interested.



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by Phil Flanagan  
CTCC #9



5

## MATTHEW BOULTON'S TOKENS FOR SOUTHAMPTON

Matthew Boulton's Soho Mint functioned in a state of permanent crisis. At times (indeed, most of the time), part or all of the machinery sat idle, as its owner searched the British Isles and the outer world for work. At other times, the capacities of the world's first industrial coiner were stretched to the limit, either from small- to medium-size, simultaneous orders (all of which had to be filled first), enormous single orders, or both. Matthew Boulton and his creation experienced such tensions during the years between 1797 and 1808; but they had gotten a foretaste of them several years earlier.

That was in 1791, a year which was pivotal in a number of ways. Boulton and Jean-Pierre Droz finally parted company late in the winter. Henceforth, the coiner would draw a sharp line of distinction between those who designed his money and those who designed his machinery: while he would continue to employ foreign talent for the former, he would now employ local talent for the latter. Moreover, sizable orders came his way in 1791, the largest coinages so far for India, the beginnings of a massive token issue for the Monnerons of France. But it is tokens of another sort which claim our interest: the year 1791 saw Matthew Boulton working on no fewer than four distinct issues for firms across Great Britain. One of these formed an addendum to an earlier tale: Boulton struck halfpenny tokens for Thomas Williams (the Parys Mines pieces, discussed in an earlier article). But the other three tokens represented new adventures: in 1791, Soho struck halfpence for Taylor, Moody & Company of Southampton, for the Cornish Metal Company of Truro, and for Gilbert Shearer & Company of Glasgow. These three coinages were discussed and executed within a very circumscribed period. But that for Taylor, Moody & Company probably deserves temporal pride of place, and it forms the subject of the present article.

Who were Messrs. Taylor and Moody, and why did they want a trade token struck in their names? Walter Taylor was a manufacturer of rope-blocks for ships, and his firm supplied the Royal Navy with this essential product - at least until the British Government established a works of its own. Taylor's mill was advanced for the day: the drilling process, an essential step in the preparation of the blocks, was accomplished by means of semi-automatic machinery, much of which had been invented by Taylor himself. It may have been this interest in cutting edge technology which first drew Matthew Boulton and Walter Taylor to each other: it is evident from



the correspondence that the two had become acquainted for some years prior to their connection through numismatics. Taylor's workers needed to be paid: that requirement interested him in trade tokens. So did his connection with a brewery, which he apparently ran in conjunction with the block manufactory. Brewers always needed small change for the convenience of their customers in the public houses attached to or served by the brewery.

Of Taylor's partner Richard Vernon Moody, we know far less. We are not even certain of the nature of his connection with Mr. Taylor (although he certainly had a connection of sorts, proclaimed on the Southampton tokens themselves). Richard Thomas Samuel, compiler of The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, and Journal of the Household, states that Moody was a member of the Corporation of Southampton, a position of some local importance, and that he died in 1792. That was all Samuel knew, and that is all we know. If Moody was a partner, he was a silent partner indeed. And Walter Taylor took care of all of the correspondence with Matthew Boulton.

But Boulton was not Taylor's initial choice for coiner. That distinction belonged to John Westwood, an early Boulton competitor in the token trade and in much else. Westwood, whom Boulton once characterized as 'an ingenious Shabby Fellow, associated with Counterfeiters [sic] of Coin & Engraved Glasgow Bank Notes'<sup>1</sup>, was associated as well with Boulton's arch-rival for a British copper coinage, Thomas Williams. In time, Westwood would go bankrupt, and Thomas Williams would ungracefully concede the coinage race to Matthew Boulton. But all that lay in the future: for the present, Westwood and not Boulton was the man whom Walter Taylor sought out.

He apparently did so late in June 1789. James Watt picked up the news on the thirtieth and reported it to his partner the same day, adding that John Gregory Hancock would cut the dies for the new coinage. Watt was deeply alarmed (Watt was generally alarmed: one of Matthew Boulton's primary functions during his long partnership with this difficult genius was to keep the latter from nervous collapse). Boulton's sentiments at the time are unknown, but he must have been alarmed too, as his subsequent actions suggest.

Neither James Watt nor Matthew Boulton need have worried: John Westwood was about to remove himself from the game. He went bankrupt in early September 1789. Several months

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<sup>1</sup>Birmingham Reference Library, Matthew Boulton Papers [hereafter MBP] 378, Notebook 51, 1787-1788, diary entry for 26 March 1787.

would be lost while he reorganized his affairs. By the time he had done so, Walter Taylor was looking elsewhere for assistance. He was looking to his old friend, Matthew Boulton.

In fact, Matthew Boulton looked first. He had heard of Westwood's troubles, and realized that there might be business here for Soho Mint. At the end of November or beginning of December 1789, Boulton approached Walter Taylor through a London intermediary named Mr. Bent, proposing terms for a copper coinage. The terms in question have been lost, but Taylor's reply has survived. In his letter of 3 December, he enthusiastically invited Boulton to do the work, adding that he would never have approached Westwood in the first place had he known that Boulton was interested. Copper tokens would be wanted at the 'very lowest price pr Ton', and a considerable amount of them must be coined in short order. But then Taylor asked a cautionary question: 'Pray will not the engagement you have entered into with Government in the Coining of Half Pence bring such a quantity forward as to essentially injure the circulation of those of a private Concern'?<sup>2</sup> If not, there was work to be done, and a profit to be made.

By mid-December, Taylor was adding an important new dimension to his request. Had Matthew Boulton acted favorably upon it, it would have taken Soho Mint, and British tokens, in an important new direction. Walter Taylor wanted silver tokens along with copper ones.

There was logic to this. While the Royal Mint had struck shillings and sixpences in 1787, the issue was for the benefit of the Bank of England, was not large, and (from the testimony of the many surviving specimens in excellent condition) was not long in circulation. To see a reasonable silver coinage, we must go back to the late 1750s. The representatives of that earlier coinage were now well-worn, and were frequently substituted for by white silvered disks, prepared by the good forgers of Birmingham in the odd hours when they were not counterfeiting copper halfpence. A silver coinage was badly needed, and if the Government would not supply it, might private enterprise instead?

Private enterprise might not, for the government took a dim view of such activities. Matthew Boulton counseled caution - but went ahead and designed a silver token anyway, just in

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<sup>2</sup>MBP256, Letter Box T1, Walter Taylor to Matthew Boulton, 3 December 1789; emphasis in original.

case the project were feasible<sup>3</sup>. Taylor reached the proper, and safe, conclusion - but he got there because Boulton's figures persuaded him that any profits to be made would be minor at best. Copper was a different matter: Taylor was still keen on copper tokens.

And at this juncture, John Westwood announced that he was still keen to strike them. On 5 January 1790, Westwood sent two dozen specimen halfpennies to Walter Taylor. If the latter approved, Westwood promised to strike 'from 12 to 20 hundred wt [hundredweight] pr Week [and] therefore wish you to give either Mr Hurd [John Hurd, Westwood's business associate] or me a line on the business & they will be immediately put in hand'. Having heard that Taylor was concerned about private tokens being banned by the Government, Westwood sought to assure the brewer that 'I cannot conceive that such Tokens will ever be stoppd [from] circulation'.<sup>4</sup>

Taylor's concern may have come from his correspondence with Matthew Boulton. The latter was now becoming convinced (or at least assuring his Southampton correspondent) that Soho was about to receive the right to strike official British copper coinage. And under such circumstances, private copper tokens would obviously have no place, representing a dead loss for their issuers. Taylor would mull over the matter of his tokens for many months, but he did reach one conclusion early on: if and when such pieces were made for Taylor, Moody & Company, John Westwood would not make them. The latter might assume that his improving financial affairs would finally permit him to coin for Southampton, but Southampton was no longer interested. Westwood was so informed on 8 January 1790, his correspondent adding that he had 'enterd into a sort of treaty with another person'<sup>5</sup>. That person, of course, was Matthew Boulton.

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<sup>3</sup>I have appended a drawing I made in Birmingham in 1988, based on Matthew Boulton's original design, preserved in a press copy of his letter to Walter Taylor of 24 December 1789 (MBP150, [Private] Letter Book Q, 1789-1792). The press copy had been glued onto paper stock and then bound into this book, and it was impossible to photocopy the letter; hence my drawing. Ninety grains of standard silver (that is, coin silver, .900 fine) works out to 5.247 grams of the pure metal. The shilling of the period (whenever it was struck, which was not often), contained 5.57 grams of pure metal. Boulton's shortweighting of his proposed pattern was probably deliberate, a move intended to keep the piece in circulation against gold.

<sup>4</sup>MBP256, John Westwood to Walter Taylor, 5 January 1790; quoted in letter from Walter Taylor to Matthew Boulton, 8 January 1790.

<sup>5</sup>MBP256, Walter Taylor to John Westwood, 8 January 1790; quoted in letter from Walter Taylor to Matthew Boulton, 8 January 1790.



For the record, John Westwood's original patterns, designed by Hancock, form Dalton & Hamer variety 84 in the Hampshire section. There are also obverse and reverse trials, D&H 81, 82, and 83 - as well as two copies of 84, a very poor one, by Jacobs (D&H 86), a very good one, by Westwood himself (D & H 85). These pieces all bear the date 1790, or were prepared in that year. According to Samuel, Westwood was responsible for another pattern dated 1791, with the denomination spelled with a single N. All of these pieces bear the head of 'St' Bevois, facing left. Their reverses depict a shield with hops and a beer-barrel and a ship's block, obvious reference to the activities of Messrs. Taylor and Moody.

Let us examine the obverse of Westwood's token a bit more closely. Who was St. Bevois? He didn't exist. There was, however, a historical figure named Sir Bevois, who lived in the eleventh century and fled to Carlisle around 1070 rather than to submit to Norman rule. Samuel assumed that Taylor had wanted the figure labeled 'Sir' Bevois, and rejected the token when he discovered the substitution. While Hancock must have worked rapidly (under insistent pressure from Westwood, who was desperate to secure Taylor's patronage), I doubt whether his effort and Westwood's application were rejected on that basis. Westwood's reputation was the determining factor - although the misspelling certainly didn't help!

That said, what happened next? For the next few months, very little. Boulton's assurances to Taylor concerning the imminence and inevitability of a regal copper coinage took their toll, and Mr. Taylor at length decided to hold off on his token order. Unfortunately, the Government decided to hold off on its order for coining as well, and Matthew Boulton now faced the worst of both worlds: he had warned off one potential customer, and had then lost two.

And so matters stood for the better part of a year. But late in 1790 (by which time it had become abundantly apparent that an official coinage was not even on the distant horizon) Walter Taylor decided to resume conversations for an unofficial one:

3<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1790

Sir

Being inclin'd to pursue this business of the Tokens we now wish for an interview on the subject, and hearing that you are to be in London as to morrow [sic], we request a line fixing an early day in the next week for our meeting you and we will be in London to the time appointed[.]

Have the goodness to favor me with an immediate reply -- I am

Sir                      Your very humble Serv<sup>t</sup> Walter Taylor

[PS] It must be unnecessary to mention to you that Secrecy is disireable [sic] in this affair.<sup>6</sup>

It would take more than six months for this request to bear fruit; but from this point on, there would be no doubt that a token for Southampton would be created, and that Matthew Boulton would create it.

The closing weeks of 1790 saw Walter Taylor formulating ideas for his token, communicating them to Soho. He wanted the pieces struck at forty-two to the pound. Boulton made a determined effort to change his mind, observing that Soho's earlier efforts had been heavier and had met with the approval of the public. (The coiner would have privately observed that heavier coins were also easier to strike and gentler on dies than lighter ones of the same diameter.) But Taylor stood his ground, and surviving Southampton tokens bear weights suggesting that he got his way. He also made certain that Boulton knew that 'Sr.' and not 'St.' was the proper title for the obverse figure - and a small drawing has survived in Birmingham with Boulton's notation to that effect.

But little more would be accomplished until well into the spring of 1791. The beginning of that year saw Boulton offered a large coinage for the East India Company's Bombay Presidency, work which was gladly accepted and which kept the mint busy through much of the year. But Droz's replacement, another Frenchman named Rambert Dumarest, was put on the Southampton project upon his arrival in the Midlands. Dumarest finished his dies on 3 May, and Boulton promised to send a few impressions from them and send them to Taylor on the following day. The coiner apologized for the time it had taken to finish the dies, but he consoled himself that the results would be worth the wait: 'Your Money will be the best Copper Coin that ever was made in this or any other Country the dies being very much to my satisfaction'. Then he added an interesting footnote: 'I have observd your directions in makeing some Apparant accidental defects which I will point out in a Note'<sup>7</sup>

What did Boulton mean? If you look very closely at a Southampton halfpenny in good

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<sup>6</sup>MBP256, Walter Taylor to Matthew Boulton, 3 November 1790; emphasis in original.

<sup>7</sup>MBP150, Matthew Boulton to Walter Taylor, 3 May 1791; spelling in original.

condition, you will see a slight inconsistency in the denticles on the reverse: there is a gap directly above the 7 of the date. That was one 'Apparant accidental' defect. Another may have been a weakness in the center of the M of PROMISSORY, which appears on all Southampton pieces, including proofs (and which is absent in the obverse M of SOUTHAMPTON). Why would Taylor want such characteristics on his halfpence? He very likely wanted them so that he could tell his pieces from other peoples' imitations when they were presented for payment at the brewery. Earlier successful tokens had been actively forged; why not his? In point of fact, no one even came close; but it never hurts to take precautions.

Dumarest's poor health delayed the project for the better part of a month, and Taylor would not receive his first tokens until the beginning of June. But he was most impressed with the half-dozen proofs which Matthew Boulton had sent, and he told the latter to proceed. Unfortunately, Taylor concluded (and Boulton allowed him to conclude) that all of his tokens would display the marvelous, glossy-brown appearance of the proofs, so carefully struck and carefully packaged. When he received the ordinary run, he was to be greatly disappointed, and highly vocal.

That ordinary run was initiated around the middle of June and was moving out the door some three weeks later. Taylor received his order by 22 July and was appalled at what he beheld. In those days, Soho Mint normally sent its coins or tokens in wooden boxes (abandoned some years later in favor of wooden casks). Boulton had made some effort to wrap the Southampton pieces (most likely in rolls of sixpence or a shilling each); but the pieces which Walter Taylor had eagerly anticipated had nonetheless suffered from the ravages of travel, moisture, and each other, and they were stained and scuffed - and not at all like the glossy, lovely tokens he had been expecting. He shared his disappointment with Matthew Boulton in no uncertain terms. And the latter's response shows how desperate his and Soho's situation then were.

For Boulton agreed to take back the tokens, scrub them, strike others from polished copper plate, and send everything to Southampton, all at his own expense. The East India Company order may have been larger, and other orders might be on the horizon; but the coiner was still not out of the financial woods, and simply could not afford a dissatisfied customer. And his actions ensured that Taylor, Moody & Company would be a repeat customer.

But it took Boulton several months to make good on his promises: the remainder of the



summer saw some tokens returning to Soho, others leaving the mint - and Matthew Boulton carrying out another request for Mr. Taylor. The latter wanted one hundred specimens struck in silver and one in gold. Boulton supplied the silver pieces at least, which he struck at the end of July; their existence is noted in Dalton & Hamer. He had not struck the single gold specimen by the end of October, and it is unknown whether it ever went beyond the talking stage.

Some fourteen boxes of Southampton halfpennies were sent out during 1791, a total of 168,000 pieces. They were eagerly embraced by the public, and Messrs. Taylor and Moody were well satisfied. But Mr. Moody encountered an odd Southampton piece which he thought must be counterfeit and accordingly sent on to Mr. Boulton for his comments. And here was a metallic witness to current activities at Soho Mint, which was striking several different orders at once. It was a genuine Southampton token, but struck on a blank intended for Anglesey.

Boulton explained what had taken place:

I have lately struck 16 Tons of Anglesey pieces for Mr Williams & whilst they were striking at one press yours were at the same time striking at another & though I took every precaution to prevent any mixture of them yet I perceive by the piece which Mr Moody sent me that an Anglesey Blank hath accidentally falln amongst the Southampton blanks & being a little larger than yours it could not enter the Coller & consequently by spreading hath deformd the letters. The inscription on the Edge is milled on before the pieces are Struck & [the] inscription on the piece sent me proves the fact to be as I have stated it, perhaps 2 or 3 more such may be found in the whole quantity but it is not a matter of consequence although 'tis desireable such accidents should be totally prevented---<sup>8</sup>

This hybrid token is D&H 89a.

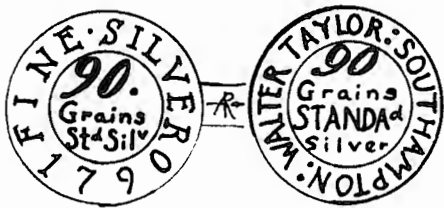
For the record, the obverse of Matthew Boulton's token for Southampton bore a knight's bust facing right, surrounded by the legend S<sub>R</sub> BEVOIS SOUTHAMPTON. The reverse bore a simple shield (which Taylor had insisted be kept simple, unadorned), along with the legend PROMISSORY HALFPENNY, and the date (1791). The edge informed the user that the piece was PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF W. TAYLOR R. V. MOODY & CO. You will note that Dumarest has turned the knight's head in the opposite direction from the Hancock/Westwood trials, and that the reverse shield is completely different from the pattern of 1790: that was likely

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<sup>8</sup>MBP150, Matthew Boulton to Walter Taylor, 12 August 1791; spelling in original.

at Taylor's insistence.

As I said above, Boulton's scrupulous efforts to make good on the Southampton tokens bore fruit. In the summer of 1792, another, smaller order was received, coined and remitted, some 26,255 pieces. They left Soho on 25 August. In all, counting the regular and specimen strikes, Matthew Boulton minted some 194,489 trade tokens for Taylor, Moody & Company. As the last of them were exiting the door, the coiner's attention was already moving to other things - a token coinage for France, the dregs of the Bombay coinage - and another group of tokens for Cornwall, the subject of my next article.



*R: A (with apologies to M: B)*

---R. G. DOTY



## The Collector's Cabinet

David S. Brooke

Having spent much of my career in museums and collecting one thing and another, I have developed an affectionate interest in the few tokens which advertise museums and their distant relatives, the dealers and curiosity shops. I wish I could have visited Pidcock's menagerie at Exeter Change and browsed in such establishments as Bayly's (Middlesex 253), Summers' (Middlesex 906), Hall's (Middlesex 313) and Heslop's (Middlesex 336). Several of these premises were in the area of London where I once worked. Ratley's (Middlesex 465), for example, was in Duke's Court off St. Martin's Lane where there were still some print and curiosity shops in my day. Ratley sold a mixture of pictures, drawings, curiosities, shells, ores, minerals and coins, including a "great variety" of tradesmen's tokens.

Two provincial tokens advertised more authentic museum enterprises--those of James Bisset in Birmingham (Warwick 119) and Daniel Boulter in Yarmouth (Norfolk 53). I've included a note on the first of these in this issue and will discuss the "Museum Boulterianum" in the next.

In my list of "cheap" tokens in the last newsletter, I missed out the one belonging to James Allin of Birmingham (Warwick 62). Mr. Allin sold clothes and shoes and managed a panorama as well as an exhibition for the "Curious Observer of Natural Phenomena." His token is inscribed "Peace and Goodwill to All Men" on one side, and "Cheap Clothes" on the other.

**Warwickshire.**  
**BIRMINGHAM. ALLIN'S.**





62. O: A man holding a flag. ALLIN'S | PANORAMA | GRAND | EXHIBITION | ADMIT<sup>d</sup> | 1s. PEACE AND GOOD WILL TO ALL MEN.

R: CHEAP | CLOTHES | & | YORK SHOE | WAREHOUSE | WHOLESALE | & | RETAIL. I ALLIN HAY-MARKET BIRMINGHAM . 1796.

E: Milled. A. 40



## Here's Howe

By Jim Wahl

The three Howe brothers were of a military family, sons of Emanuel Scrope, second Viscount Howe, and closely connected to King George. Their formidable mother was Maria Sophia, Baroness Kiellmansegge, who had been a mistress of King George I prior to her marriage, and later was a traveling companion of one of King George II's mistresses. King George III's wife Charlotte was godmother to one her sons' children.

The oldest brother, George, was killed at Ticonderoga in 1758 during the Seven Years War. Major-General Sir William Howe and Admiral Viscount Richard Howe both had prominent roles in the American Revolution during the early years, 1775-1778. Although titled, they had seats in the House of Commons because their titles were Irish, evidently considered to be of lower rank than those of English peerage.

William Howe, born in 1729, came to America in 1775 as senior general opposing George Washington until his return to England in 1778 to answer his critics after the Battle of Saratoga, as he was widely blamed for his failure to support Burgoyne before the surrender at Saratoga. Nothing came of an inquiry, but his career went into an eclipse thereafter. Richard Howe, born in 1726, was highly regarded as a competent able admiral, and is the subject of the Admiral Earl Howe tokens of Hampshire.

The Howes were known to be sympathetic to American causes in Parliament prior to the outbreak of war. Richard Howe met with Benjamin Franklin several times in London in early 1775 in attempts to find some grounds for reconciliation before the shooting started. When he was appointed to the American command in 1776, he had a dual role of naval commander and as peace commissioner. He had no real authority to commit England on actual terms, however. He reached America July 12, 1776, eight days after the Declaration of Independence was signed. The Howes still thought that a resolution might be reached upon military defeats of the Americans, a strategy of making peace by waging war. Upon appointment of a new peace commission, he also returned to England in 1778. One of his later exploits was to lead an outnumbered English fleet and convoy to relieve a siege of Gibraltar in 1782. He served in England as First Lord of the Admiralty until 1788.

Richard Howe was made Earl in 1788, and known thereafter as Admiral Earl Howe. He was also known in the navy as "Black Dick", supposedly for a dark complexion. A portrait of him by Thomas Gainsborough shows him to be dark complected. Two other portraits by John Singleton Copley in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, England, and by Henry Singleton in the National Portrait Museum in London are similar in appearance and show him as elderly with white hair and pale appearing, possibly due to a difference in Howe's age when the portraits were made. Howe was 68 years of age at the time of the battle of the First of June.

After the French Revolution, England and France were again at war, and Earl Howe was admiral in command of the channel fleet. He was sent to intercept a French convoy bringing grain from the United States to France, leading to the battle commemorated on many tokens as the "Glorious First of June, 1794". The French fleet of about 30 ships (accounts differ as to the number of ships involved) was sighted May 28, with some action taking place May 29. The French commander detached the convoyed grain ships after the first sightings, drawing off the English fleet in a different direction. The convoyed ships then all made port in France. The battle took place June 1st, 430 miles west of France. Sources differ, but six to nine French ships were captured, two of which sank before making port. R.C. Bell's book, "Specious Tokens, etc." reprints an article from Gentlemen's Magazine of June, 1794, describing the battle. The French commander, Louis Villeret de Joyeuse later commented, "I saved my convoy, and I saved my head". (The French were highly conscious of the guillotine—in tokens—Middlesex 494, and others.)

This was the first victory in the war and caused a great celebration. Many tokens were made commemorating this event; the ships depicted on some of the reverses are particularly well done. Kempson and Skidmore made tokens for sale to collectors combined with other dies

they had used elsewhere, creating many mules. R.C. Bell indicates that some of the tokens, specifically Nos. 13, 15, 29 and 30 were sold to merchants for general circulation and as mementos. Many of the tokens are found circulated even though muled, others are very rare. The series consists of D & H Hampshire numbers 6 and 7 in penny size, 13 through 39 in halfpenny size, and 101 - 108 in the Naval farthings. Arthur Waters lists 6, 7 and 39 as medals made in white metal and unknown in copper. Numbers 13 through 33 were made by Kempson, 34 through 38 by Skidmore. Waters also credits numbers 13 - 15 as made for general sale. The multiplicity of different edges were apparently struck from flans in stock by the issuers. Part 1 of the Farnell auction of December 8, 1981, lot 40, listed a Howe token described as Unpublished and possibly unique mule: obverse is D & H 35, reverse is Middlesex D & H 499 ... and uncirculated. This token was pictured in the catalogue. Because there are over 90 different mules a check list is included here listing the design dies used in both the halfpenny obverses and reverses with a listing of other places where they were also used.

Another sidelight of Howe's career was his role in settlement of a mutiny in the channel fleet in April, 1797. The crews of the ships of the fleet refused to sail until their demands were met, unless the enemy (French) were in sight, and granted by an act of parliament. An idea of the conditions of the navy of that time can be deduced by the demands they made. They asked for fair wages, sufficient food of decent quality, security against embezzlement, better medical service and some shore leave at the end of a voyage. Many of the seamen had been forced into service by press gangs (see Spence token, Middlesex 725, showing a sailor seizing a landsman). England was in somewhat dire straits at that time due to the ascendancy of Napoleon in Europe, and the cabinet agreed to the demands within a week. Even then it required a personal visit by Earl Howe, rowed around to each ship with a pardon signed by King George in his hand, as he and the King were the only two people the sailors trusted. The commander of the channel fleet at that time, Admiral Bridport, is the subject of the Hampshire naval farthings, D & H 97-100.

**Obverse Numbers:**

- 13, 14 Bust Left - Earl Howe & The Glorious First of June.  
also Norfolk 18, Dublin 10, Wicklow 70, 71.
- 15 Bust Left - similar to No. 13, different die.
- 16 - 21 Bust Left - same as No. 15.
- 22 Britannia seated - Rule Britannia, 1795. No reference to Howe or the First of June on this token.
- 23 - 26 Larger bust of Howe
- 27, 28 Bust Left, Admiral Earl Howe 1797.
- 29 - 34 Similar to No. 13 with Halfpenny and 1795 added.  
also Essex 23.
- 35 - 38 Different bust of Howe - May The French Ever Know Howe To Rule The Main.  
This design used many times by Skidmore elsewhere - Buckinghamshire 18  
Middlesex 493, Sussex, 30, 38, Warwickshire 227, Wiltshire 17, 19,  
Worcester 25, Yorkshire 12.

**Reverse Numbers:**

- 13 Britannia Seated - Rule Britannia, 1794. also Warwickshire 471.
- 14 A ship - Val.T British Tars.
- 15 Same as No. 13, different die.
- 16 A ship - Pro Bono Publico. also Hampshire 41, Warwickshire 59, Yorkshire 23. Durham 9 similar, different die.
- 17 A ship - Halfpenny also Hampshire 69, Norfolk 25.
- 18 Map of France also Middlesex 1016, 1017,
- 19 Inscription - May Britain Ever Remain The Reverse.  
also Middlesex 1016
- 20 King and Constitution, 1794 also Essex 5 Middlesex 394..
- 21 Same as No. 13, dated 1795 also Cambridgeshire 14, Hampshire 23, 26,  
49, 51, 57, Middlesex 289, Norfolk 49,  
Sussex 17, Warwickshire 53, Yorkshire 66, and

- Anglesey 429.
- 22 Not a Howe Token - A Way To Prevent Knaves Getting A Trick.  
also Middlesex 837, 1013.
- 24 Britannia seated, etc., 1797  
also Hampshire 28, Middlesex 1019, 1042,  
and Staffordshire 19.
- 25 Female standing - Liberty And Commerce, 1794.  
also Hampshire 56, Warwickshire 54.
- 27 Britannia standing, Success To Commerce  
also Lincolnshire 5.
- 29 A large ship - The Guard And Glory of Britain.  
also Middlesex 349, 945, 987, Westmoreland 5.
- 30 A smaller ship - The Wooden Walls of Old England.  
also Kent 18, Middlesex 985.
- 31 Same as No 13, No date.  
also Middlesex 348 Somerset 37.
- 32 In the Corrigenda, D & H says delete as it is the same as No. 13.  
If the description in D & H is correct and if such a token exists, it cannot  
be the same as No. 13. I do not have any price lists or auction records  
of such a piece ever being offered.
- 33 Seated Female with Mining Tools. This appears to be the same design as Cheshire  
Nos. 9-15, except those are dated 1789 and  
made by Hancock. One of the Wilkinson count-  
erfeits, Warwickshire 462, has this reverse  
dated 1790. Also Middlesex 991, Somerset 38.
- 34 - 38 are Skidmore's with many mules.
- 34 Inscription - Mur'd by the Factious, etc.  
also Essex 32, Middlesex 335, 507, 995, Warwickshire 228, Wiltshire  
15, and Worcestershire 28.
- 35 Anchor and Cable - The Glorious First of June, etc.  
also Buckinghamshire 13, 19, Essex 31, Middlesex 334, 508, 858, 998,  
1000, Northumberland 17, Wiltshire 16, Worcestershire 29.
- 36 Bust of Garrick.  
also Essex 22, Middlesex 497, 996, 999, Warwickshire 133 139, and  
Worcestershire 28.
- 37 A cat - My Freedom I Among Slaves Enjoy.  
also Essex 27, Middlesex 331, 509, 680, 751, 802, 1001, North-  
umberland 7, Sussex 33, Warwickshire 138, Wiltshire 18,  
Worcestershire 12, 31. Middlesex 850, similar, different inscription.
- 38 Same as No. 34

#### References:

The Long Fuse: How England Lost  
The American Colonies  
George Washington's Opponents  
The Reign of King George III

#### Author:

Don Cook  
  
George Athan Billias  
J. Steven Watson

#### Published:

1995  
  
1969  
1960



**THE MAP: A VIEW OF A "NEW" MAP OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,  
(AND WALES) IN 1789.**

**BY**

**CLIFFORD C. FELLAGE, B.S., M.A., CTCC #165**

Where can you spend an afternoon sailing the "German Ocean"? How can you cross St. George's Channel without using a hovercraft? How can you travel from Dover to Calais without using a tunnel? The answer to these, and to a few more significantly important questions, may be found on the pages that follow. A bit of "prize" cartography has come my way, via Burnham Bucks in England, quite recently (earlier this spring), and I'd like to take this opportunity to share the "prize" with my fellow CTCC members.

The map that follows is a marvelous rendition of Great Britain as it was known in 1789; an important year for those of us who collect "Conder" tokens. The tale of the origin of this map, and its subsequent preservation, is somewhat vague and sketchy, but I'll do my best to try to clarify the story. The map is hand drawn in pen and black ink. The artist/cartographer is unknown. It appears to be the work of a craftsman quite skilled in the art of map-making, not at all amateurish or naive, although the variations in the size and style of the lettering used is at times confounding. The size of the titling apparently has no bearing what-so-ever on the importance of the locations, and because of these variations in lettering scale, some areas of the map become quite jumbled and over-lapped. The map has been preserved in a portion of a folio dated 1789, and indicated to be of London origin. Most of this folio was destroyed in a fire (purportedly, a fire caused by the buzz-bombs of the '40's); the covers, title pages, and the names of the authors, artists and crafters all lost to the ashes of war!

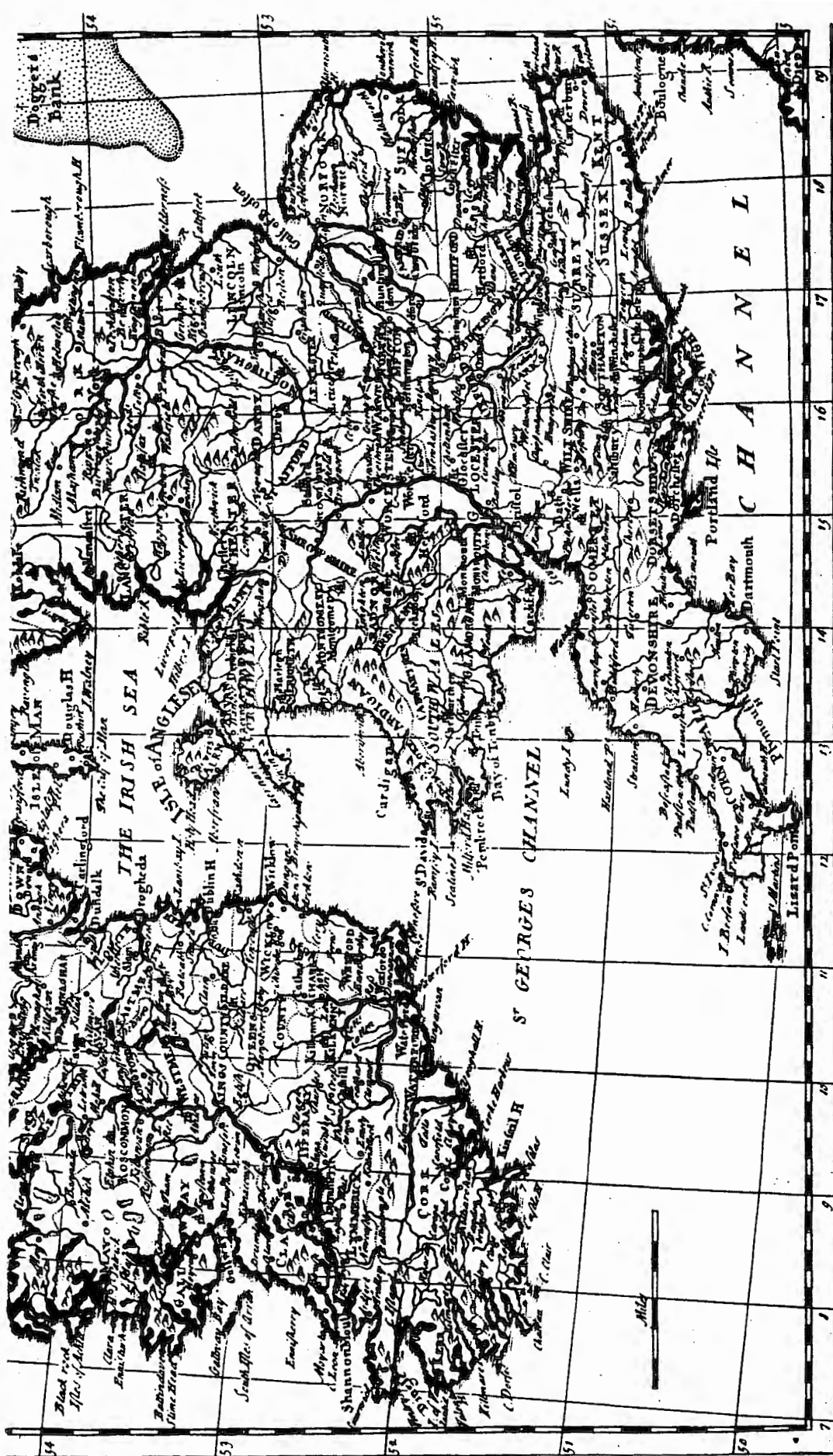
The scale and dimensions of many locations on the map do not at all coincide with Rand/McNally! To test this unknown cartographers skill, two maps of the British Isles were made on onion skin paper, one from the 1789 map, and one from the current Rand/McNally Atlas, and a back-lit comparison was made. Many, many variations, not only in size and shape, but also in tilt, were evident (i.e. the Isle Of Man seems a bit large, and leans to the right). City sizes, of course, being different from what they are today, seem inordinately meager, not demanding the larger titles as do London, Birmingham, or Manchester on our current maps. None the less, all is there to be seen, although a glass is necessary in some areas.

Of particular importance to token collectors, is the careful delineation of Counties by use of dotted lines. (unfortunately, no color here). Current maps obscure the county lines with highways, bridges, railroad lines, throughways, etc. The 1789 map has no roads indicated at all, to confuse the eye, while travelling along a dotted line separating two counties. To hold a token in your hand and quickly locate the county of its origin on the map is nothing short of exciting! Herein lies the value of a "map of the day".

The original map is considerably larger than space allows here in the Newsletter. An idea to present a full-sized version as a "fold-out" page quickly fell by the wayside, when confronted with the problem of placing such a page in a previously collated document prior to stapling. The actual size of the map is 16" X 14 1/2", with a one inch border all around. For the benefit of CTCC members, copies are available in two forms: 1) on standard copy stock, folded once, and shipped flat (\$6.50, including postage), or 2) on heavy card stock (suitable for matting and framing), shipped rolled and tubed (\$12.00, including postage). Interested members may contact Wayne Anderson or me (see my ad, this issue) to acquire a copy of their own. A portion of the fees will be donated to the "Conder" Token Collectors Club publishing fund, so plot your course for a cruise on the "German Ocean"! Plan an overnight stop in the "Firth Of Forth!"



A detailed historical map of the British Isles, titled "THE GERMAN OCEAN" at the top. The map shows the coastline of Great Britain and Ireland, with numerous place names and geographical features. The title "THE GERMAN OCEAN" is written in large, stylized letters across the top. The map includes a grid of latitude and longitude lines. Key locations labeled include London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and various islands like the Hebrides and Orkney. The map is oriented with North at the top.



## AND THE REST OF THE STORY

THOMAS SPENCE (1750 - 1814)

\*\*\* All tokens mentioned in this article are from Middlesex \*\*\*

Of all of the people associated with the British Provincial tokens, Thomas Spence was one of the most colorful of these characters. Because of these tokens, historically there is a greater interest in T.S., (in those times correspondence was by initials.) hence we know more about him. It is not my intention to write an exhaustive or complete biography of him. À la Paul Harvey, there is a sequel, but first I need to set the stage to understand the later events. There are extensive biographies on T.S. which verify the scattered but detailed data in the various Bell books. As always, it is difficult to find out the personality of such distance figures, but by looking at his tokens we can gain some idea of his thoughts and ideas. By necessity I will have to sum up some of the biographical data for the uninitiated. What I will attempt to do is search out those events which shaped his later life. However, I must warn you, "the rest of the story" does not take place during the time of our favorite tokens but in the early part of the next century.

Probably the best location for a good biography of Thomas Spence in the Bell books is **B-Political** pgs. 210-219, but even here it is split up. Born June 21, 1750 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, father a net-maker, shoemaker and hardware clerk, T.S. married twice, one son William by his first wife. Yet what we want to know about is those occurrences which build his character. He was taught to read by his father from the bible, his education for these times was sufficient for him to become a teacher and to open a school in Peacock Entry. His father had nineteen children by two wives, and Thomas was an early child by his second wife. A lawsuit between a corporation and the free men of his town over disputed land may have influenced his attitudes about property in his early youth. As an observing young teacher in 1770, he saw a problem with how English was spoken and how it was spelled - don't we all! So he devised his own phonetic system titled, "The Grand Repository of the English Language." In about 1775, he joined the Philosophical Society of Newcastle and as part of his presentation, he expressed his ideas on land tenure writing a paper titled, "The Real Rights of Man." or "The True Relations of the People to the land." Two things are interesting about this event. The paper was presented near the beginnings of the War for American Independence in 1775, and it was not until 1791-92 Thomas Paine published his own *Rights of Man*. Was there any connection between these events? His problems with the Philosophical Society over his issuing of a pamphlet of his ideas, and consequential ouster, must have made him realize the difficulties of speaking freely. I must seriously state, frankly in my own opinion, there are some very valid points to his reasoning. Not to his methods but to his statement, "Whether mankind, in Society, reap *all* the advantages from their natural and equal rights of property in land and liberty in that state possible may and ought to expect?" (See the full text **Bell-Political** pgs. 270-275; emphasis is mine.) Do we utilize the land in the best possible way for all mankind? Realize, his ideas were taken seriously at least until 1882 since H. M. Hyndman republished his pamphlet again as, "The Nationalisation(*sic*) of the land in 1775 and 1882."

After his marriage broke up he took his son William and moved to London in 1792 ultimately as a bookseller and coin dealer. Note how quick he was first to be arrested - February 26th, 1793. This was for selling Paine's *Rights of Man* but this time he was acquitted. We will limit ourselves to just a few of the times he was arrested or says he was arrested and the times he was not convicted. I love the name of his new 1794 establishment in Holborn, "The Hive of Liberty" with it's no. 8 Little Turnstile address (#693.) To misquote Thomas Paine - These *were* the times that try men's souls...in England as in America, especially for T.S. Now it will be remembered Paine returned to England in 1787. As well as selling at his book stall the *Rights of Man* in verse, he also sold (also in verse) *Burke's Address to the Swinish Multitude*, taken from his *Reflections on the Revolution in France* were he referred to what would happen to learning in France. T.S.'s periodical "Pigs Meat," as well as, the design of the speaking pig token (#794) were suggested by this phrase, "Swinish Multitude." For his harmless *Lessons for the Swinish Multitude* (1793-95, 3 vols.), a collection of extracts from well-known authors both ancient and modern, he ended up being imprisoned for eight months without trial. Nor was this the end of his troubles. In 1801 he again found himself on his way to prison. His last major work was dedicated to Earl Stanhope-Mahon (1753-1834; #1040.) "The World turned upside down," published in 1805. Concerning his issuing of tokens you will find in **B-Political**, pg 213, he struck the Meridian Sun (#676), **before** the issuing of the commercial series we are so familiar with. And in order to spread his ideas he struck them up until his bankruptcy at the end of 1796. What is so hilarious is he was known to fling them from his window sill to passers-by. When he died in London he was considered an honest man with a pleasing manner, but some times with a lively temper, and I feel he must have had a stubborn streak.

Before we go on, I wish to briefly mention his friend who did much engraving for him. Thomas (was anyone not named Thomas) Bewick. Bewick (1753-1828), resided in Newcastle most of his adult life having first apprenticed there as an engraver in 1767. Thomas was a native and contemporary of T.S. He was best known for re-establishing wood engraving back to being a fine art and especially with his "white line" technique. His best work was probably the publishing of "History of British Birds" (1797), which earned him a visit by the American naturalist, Audubon in 1827. His son Robert Elliot Bewick (1788-1849) was also brought up in the trade.

We now know who Thomas Spence was and about his troubles, but what do his tokens tell us. Token #744, "village in ruins" and #690 "shepherd reclining" combine to sum up his ideas on land tenure, the first being part of Goldsmith's poem the *Deserted Village*, the other implying the idyllic life with his model for land tenure. What I call the monkey see...monkey do token (rev. of #836) is an example of the clarity of expression of his messages. One of my favorite T.S. tokens is the donkey with the double load (#716), - "I was an Ass to Bear the First Pair." expresses our own tax burdens. This typical Spencean clever symbolism is what makes him the most outspoken political token maker of this coinage. What T.S. has suffered from all of his free speaking makes him very sensitive to losses of liberty most graphically displayed in his man with a padlock through his lips (#709.) Those feelings also make him sensitive to others in similar distress. The examples are George Gordon (#696), "Died in Newgate" and the trials of "Horne Tooke Esq." (#702) and "John Thelwall" (#701.) All these trials because the Pitt government was hyper afraid



the French revolution would spread to England. Clearly it was dangerous to speak(publish) freely in those days. And yet Spence - the courageous one - risked serious consequences with his profile of George III and part ass faced token (#686.) He was a died in the wool Foxite (#695), and like him was aware of such other wrongs as slavery (see **B-Political** pg. 253) or such practices as press gangs - "seizing a landsman." (#725.) T.S. seems to have a great deal of empathy for the sailor's life. Number 713 is in honor of "A true Hearted Sailor." This is a reference to the fact there were no pensions given to men invalided out of the navy. Number 705 is an anchor between two hearts, a common motif of sailors given to wives and sweethearts as a keep sake. "When This You See, Remember Me" may have been a sly way of saying remember me while I'm in jail. The "Marine Society Boy" (#783), is another naval depiction. His "christ's hospital scholar" - "A Bluecoat Boy"(rev. of #707), of the Bluecoat School (#707), and his "A Westminster Scholar" (rev. of #704), suggests a value placed on scholarship. These are some of his positive messages. "Cain killing Abel" (#687), starts him off on what he does best, the fight for man's liberty. Cain is the symbol for land seizures and hence suppression of the landless. Number 684, his ridiculous American indian, is meant as liberty(land) once possessed now lost. To fully understand these tokens, remember they are primarily merchant tokens produced and used by the emergent middle class of the tradesmen. The aristocracy and royalty, where possible, used other moneys including silver. London was the long standing heart of the middle class for it was the center of English trade. "A lion dismayed" (#685), with it's "let Tyrants (lion) Tremble at the Crow of Liberty" 1795, would have been a great treat for the common Londoner who would have identified with the Gallic Cock. Spence has political commentary to say about the French revolution, but this is not the place to deal with this complex theme. I can't move on until I have mentioned the loyal dog (#750), "Much Gratitude Brings Servitude" or the cat, one of T.S.'s own favorites (#680.) Besides its independence, it could be stroked down but would not suffer to be stroked in the other direction. To sum up: Thomas Spence has much empathy for the down trodden and common man. He was a courageous free thinker who spoke out at his own peril. At present, I find he appears to be a loner, not associated with any group or society that I know of. Not the type to lead riots or move for violence, no threat to king or country.

As we have said, Thomas Spence was the author of the Spencean scheme for land nationalization and after his death on September 8th, 1814; Thomas Evans, a traces-maker formed the Societies of Spencean Philanthropists to carry on his designs. They held that private land ownership was unchristian. With not more than fifty members they met weekly in a London tavern. Among their membership were two Watsons. The father, James Watson(1766?-1838), the elder; and his son also named James. There was a Francis Place (1771-1854), Arthur Thistlewood, a man named Castle, (possibly a doll maker); one named Preston and another named Hooper. Just as with the London Corresponding Society, the government infiltrated these societies with their agent provocateurs and this man may have been Castle. We will start with Francis Place who is of some interest to us token collectors for he joined the Corresponding Society in 1794 at age 23 and knew Thomas Hardy. However, his importance was greater after the turn of the century. Initially he made leather breeches but after an unsuccessful strike in 1793, he being the chief organizer, he suffered great privation. Being a union man, as we would say today, and a natural leader and organizer, he was often the chairperson of the local Corresponding Society weekly meetings.

As a moderate, and with the passage of the Pitt & Grenville Acts," he resigned in 1797 the consequence of perceiving potential violent tactics. One of his close friends and a committee member served three years in prison without trial. In 1799 his business as a tailor grew and so did his importance. A self-educated individual, a collector of books and facts, he became the man behind many prominent people. He helped politicians run for office, was sought out by William Goodwin, became friendly with James Mill who introduced him to Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owens who often borrowed his books. In all a pretty decent chap.

Another character who bumped into the Watsons, Thistlewood and others of the Spencean Society was the orator Henry Hunt (1773-1835.) He had a common interest with Place in getting George Lamb elected and may have known him in 1810. Because of a duel, he spent six weeks in the King's Bench gaol meeting Horne Tooke about 1800. In 1808 he organized the Bristol Patriotic and Constitution Association to promote election reform. But what he is best known for was his presiding over the St. Petersfield meeting on 16 August, 1819; which became the famous Peterloo Massacre where the yeomanry were sent in. Sounds something like Kent College, U.S.A.! He spent two years in prison for his part in this disturbance, but like Francis Place, he ended up holding public office.

Now it is time to discuss the Watsons and Thistlewood (1770-1820.) Watson the elder was known as "Dr." Watson, but he probably was only a chemist or apothecary. Like a few others including his son, the "Dr." could be called a Spencean agitator. Yet as a whole, the Spenceans were a very harmless bunch, not even having branches to their society. In 1816 Watson and others planned several fall meetings to be held in Spa Fields, and Thistlewood was to be one of the leaders. Their efforts were aimed at riling up the discontented workmen there. The "doc" prepared combustibles and others made pikes. Henry Hunt, who addressed one of the earlier meetings in which a petition was prepared for the Prince Regent, schemed to not show at the December 2nd meeting fearing violence. And so the Spa Field Riot occurred, the mob broke into a gun shop, young Watson wounded a customer, was arrested and eventually escaping to America - hooray for us, I guess! Absurdly, the "Dr." and Thistlewood, at another well guarded location yelled for the soldiers to surrender. This under the Spencean belief that the soldiers would follow the path of liberty once they learned the evils of government. These Spa Field riots so alarmed the government they passed a suspension of *habeas corpus* by February 24, 1817. The elder Watson and Thistlewood were apprehended. The "Dr." was tried first in a separate trial in Lord Ellenboroughs court. Sir Robert Gifford (1779-1826) was one of the prosecuting lawyers (later to become the first Baron Gifford.) Interestingly, the assistant defense lawyer was John Singleton Copley (1772-1863) the famous artist's son (later to be Lord Lyndhurst.) Castle, the informer was easily discredited. Hunt, testifying for the defense, spoke of the elder Watson's moderation and who he felt was not threatening to the King, the Lords or the Commons. So the elder Watson was found not guilty. The other arrest cases were then dropped. Francis Place later commented Watson was a "half-crazy creature" and his son "a wild, profligate fellow as crazy as his father."

This narrow escape for Thistlewood seemed to have had no effect as he even increased his violent rhetoric. At one point, he considered plans to assassinate the Prince of Wales. He

seems to have threatened the home secretary, Lord Sidmouth and was arrested, tried and sentenced to twelve months in jail. After his term expired he and Preston, his cohort, were forced out of the newly revised society as being too violent. Through informers their Cato Street loft address was uncovered and a raid caught most of the plotters making preparations to arm themselves for violence. Shots were fired. Thistlewood killed police-officer Smithers with a sword and escaped. Anonymous tips allowed them to arrest him soon afterwards. This time he was not only found guilty but sentenced to hang which occurred in May of 1820. This ended the infamous Cato Street Conspiracy. Although Thistlewood was for the abolition of slavery his methods were too outrageous.

My "rest of the story" is an attempt to show the chain of events which followed what Thomas Spence initiated with his 1790's tokens. He pointed out the discrepancies in the Englishman's conditions and liberties. Societies were formed and many reforms were achieved in the 20's and 30's of the new century. Some misguided violence occurred, but it did wake up the government to these needed reforms. This then is the legacy of the courageous, free thinking Thomas Spence, land reformer and coin dealer.

Richard Bartlett



T.S. #677



#702



#680



#701



#676



#794



#687



#693



#686



#685



#836

# Arthur Waters' Notes

(Revisited)

by Wayne Anderson

Some of you are familiar with "Waters' Notes," many of you have possibly never heard of them or seen them, so let me tell you about this handy and useful little book. The notes first appeared in a series published in Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin, in the years 1952 and 1953. The series was published in book form in 1954, by B. A. Seaby, Ltd., entitled "Notes On Eighteenth Century Tokens", by Arthur W. Waters, "Being Supplementary and explanatory notes on the 'Provincial Token Coinage Of The Eighteenth Century', by Richard Dalton and Samuel Hamer." Mr. Waters was 85 years old at that time. This book actually has historical and explanatory notes for all of the tokens listed in D & H. My copy of "Waters' Notes" is very special; it's hard bound, interleaved, has Arthur Waters photo pasted to the inside front fly sheet, and has a specimen of one of his book plates (He used two that I know of, I have them both) pasted in. It's also inscribed, signed, and dated. Waters extracted much of his information on the genuine Trade Tokens from the 1801 edition of "Pye's" book, "Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens issued between the years 1787 and 1796." (Try to find one of *these*, they're really scarce!)

There is some very interesting information contained in the "notes," and in addition to *that* pertaining to specific Conder tokens, they contain an introduction discussing; Tokens for General Circulation, Tokens made for Sale to Collectors, Private Tokens, Token Manufacturers, and Die sinkers. The book contains concise Biographical Notes on Samuel Hamer and Richard Dalton. It contains information on each of the tokens listed in the original D & H, 1910-1917, here's an example:

## "WARWICKSHIRE.

### Pennies.

22 to 24. *Birmingham.* Welch's Private token, trials of the die and the finished token (36 struck; *die*. Hancock Jnr., *man*. Kempson). Atkins gives the amount struck at 9 doz. but probably this is a misprint."

There is also an Appendix, "An Analysis Of Values, Types, And Edges of the tokens listed by Dalton & Hamer," by Tom Hill. It was first printed in the "Coin and Medal Bulletin" in 1951. It's really very interesting, and contains a wealth of information.

"Waters' Notes" is sometimes offered in numismatic literature fixed price lists and auction sales. Copies do not come up often but are not terribly expensive when they do appear. Of course, you can also find them in the pages of the old Seaby bulletins. I would strongly recommend you get a copy for you reference library when one comes along. I understand Spink & Son Ltd. has acquired Seaby Publications, perhaps Douglas Saville has one or more copies for sale?

Arthur Waters was prominent. He did a great deal of scholarly research in the area of Conder tokens. He authored other useful books relating to these tokens, they're also quite scarce. I have illustrated Mr. Waters' picture and further information from my copy of his notes. I hope you find the following material interesting and useful.





Arthur W. Waters  
July 1954

**Samuel Henry Hamer** was an engineer and lathe-maker by profession, and for many years lived in Halifax, Yorkshire. His vast collection of tokens contained many varieties which had come from the cabinets of such famous collectors as Lloyd, Davis, Murdoch, Norman, Sir George Chatwynd, Atkins, Pollexfen, Bliss, Shorthouse, Batty and many others. Mr. Hamer was both a collector and student and he contributed papers on tokens to the journals of both the British Numismatic Society and the Yorkshire Numismatic Society. He died at Halifax on June 18th 1930 at the age of 70, and his collection was dispersed at Clendinings in a three day sale, November 26th-28th, 1930.

**Richard Dalton** was a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company. He had joined the firm of Mardon, Son and Hall, printers and wholesale stationers of Temple Gate, Bristol, in 1876 and he became a director of the company in 1897. It was he who put before Messrs W. D. and H. O. Wills the idea for a machine for rapid cigarette making which led to such remarkable developments in the trade. He was also chairman of the directors of St. Anne's Board Mill Co. He resided at Park House, Cotham Park, Bristol; was churchwarden of St. Matthew's, Kingsdown, and was interested in a number of religious and charitable institutions in Bristol.

When Richard Dalton died in June 1922 at the age of 68 his estate was valued at over £150,000. Besides his work on *Provincial Tokens of the Eighteenth Century* written in collaboration with Samuel Hamer, he was also the author of *The Silver Token-Coinage mainly issued between 1811 and 1812*, which was published in 1922 at Leamington Spa by the author of the following notes.



This Book Plate was copied from that of Sir J. Reynolds, b.1723 d.1792. It was engraved by F. Bartolozzi, b.1725 d.1815. Made by the Autotype Co. of London 1910.

# APPENDIX

## AN ANALYSIS OF VALUES, TYPES AND EDGES of the tokens listed by Dalton and Hamer BY TOM HILL.

County	Greater than 1d Type, Edges	1d Type, Edges	½d Type, Edges	¼d Type, Edges	Total Type, Edges	Grand Total
<b>England</b>						
Bedfordshire ..			5 4		5 4	9
Berkshire ..			1 3		1 3	4
Buckinghamshire ..		1 —	28 8	1 1	30 9	39
Cambridgeshire ..		11 1	19 18	3 2	33 21	54
Cheshire ..		3 —	81 29	7 1	91 30	121
Cornwall ..			4 3		4 3	7
Cumberland ..			1	2 1	3 1	4
Derbyshire ..			3			3
Devonshire ..			8 4	3	11 4	15
Dorsetshire ..			9 8	3 2	13 10	23
Durham ..		3 2	8 9		11 11	22
Essex ..	1 2	1	40 43	2	44 45	89
Gloucestershire ..		21	45 9	13	79 9	88
Hampshire ..	1	7 1	86 90	23 2	117 93	210
Herefordshire ..		4	2 3		6 3	9
Hertfordshire ..		1	5 3	1	7 3	10
Kent ..		2	40 39		42 39	81
Lancashire ..		7	148 119	7	162 119	281
Leicestershire ..			2		2	2
Lincolnshire ..			8 15		8 15	23
Middlesex ..	5	259 28	829 529	126 16	1219 573	1792
Monmouthshire ..			3 4		3 4	7
Norfolk ..	1	3	50 66	1 1	55 67	122
Northamptonshire ..			1 1		1 1	2
Northumberland ..		2	25 16	8 2	35 18	53
Nottinghamshire ..	4	1	5 2		10 2	12
Oxfordshire ..			1 1		1 1	2
Rutland ..			1		1	1
Shropshire ..			30 11		30 11	41
Somersetshire ..		23 3	88 78	13 3	124 84	208
Staffordshire ..		9 1	17 12	4	30 13	43
Suffolk ..		15 6	26 74		41 80	121
Surrey ..		2 4	13 6	9	24 10	34
Sussex ..			43 24		43 24	67
Warwickshire ..	6 2	42 7	437 275	11 3	496 287	783
Westmorland ..		3 1	5 6		8 7	15
Wiltshire ..			21 9		21 9	30
Worcestershire ..		6	43 22	1 1	50 23	73
Yorkshire ..		7 6	62 164		69 170	239
Totals ..	18 4	434 60	2243 1707	238 35	2933 1806	4739

<b>Wales</b>						
Anglesey ..		273 19	189 57	16 1	478 77	555
N. & S. Wales ..			13 21	23 4	36 25	61
Carmarthen ..			7 5		7 5	12
Carnarvon ..			1		1	1
Glamorgan ..			4 4		4 4	8
Pembroke ..				1	1	1
Totals ..		273 19	214 87	40 5	527 111	638

# APPENDIX

County	Greater than 1d Type, Edges	1d Type, Edges	½d Type, Edges	¼d Type, Edges	Total Type, Edges	Grand Total
<b>Scotland</b>						
Aberdeenshire ..			1 4		1 4	5
Angus ..	4	2	32 13	8 1	46 14	60
Argyll ..		2			2	2
Ayrshire ..		1	7 2	1	9 2	11
Dumfries ..				1	1	1
Fife ..		1	2 2	13	16 2	18
Inverness ..			5 4		5 4	9
Haddington ..				4	4	4
Kinross ..		1			1	1
Kirkcudbright ..			1		1	1
Lanark ..		1	8 30	46	55 30	85
Linlithgow ..				5	5	5
Lothian ..			62 22	94 5	156 27	183
Perth ..			10 4	1	11 4	15
Renfrew ..		2		4	6	6
Roxburgh ..				1	1	1
Selkirk ..				1	1	1
Not Local ..				10	10	10
19th cent. Copper Lead, etc. ..				7 1	7 1	8
				272	272	272
Totals ..	4	10	128 81	468 7	610 88	698
<b>Ireland</b>						
Cork ..			19 4		19 4	23
Drogheda ..			8		8	8
Dublin ..		4	406 66	31 2	441 68	509
Galway ..			1		1	1
King's County ..	4				4	4
Munster ..			19 10		19 10	29
Tipperary ..			1		1	1
Wexford ..			18		18	18
Wicklow ..			79 41		79 41	120
Lead, etc. ..				56	56	56
Not Local ..			1		1	1
Totals ..	4	4	552 121	87 2	647 123	770
England ..	18 4	434 60	2243 1707	238 35	2933 1806	4739
Wales ..		273 19	214 87	40 5	527 111	638
Scotland ..	4	10	128 81	468 7	610 88	698
Ireland ..	4	4	552 121	87 2	647 123	770
Grand Totals ..	26 4	721 79	3137 1996	833 49	4717 2128	6845

The method of computing the above is as follows. A "type" is any token shown in D. & H. under a plain number; an "edge" is any other token struck from the same dies and bearing an edge different from the edge on the "type."

Example:

	Type	Edges
Lancaster 36	1	
37	1	
38	1	
38 bis	1	
39, a, b	1	2
40, a	1	1
41, a, b, c, d, e, f	1	6

## James Bisset's Museum

David S. Brooke

The eccentric token issued by James Bisset (Warwick 119) is a memento of an amusing and energetic Birmingham entrepreneur. On the obverse is the entrance to a colonnade, surrounded by small pictures, presumably hanging on a wall; it bears the legend "Bisset's Museum and Fancy Picture Manufactory, New Street." The reverse shows a mantelpiece, on which stand three urns and two obelisks. The bases of some of these are pierced, apparently for dials, and the inscription reads "Alabaster Spar and Petrification Warehouse, Birmingham."

We know a good deal about Bisset (1760-1832), an artist, collector and amateur poet who published in 1800 a Poetic Survey Round Birmingham with a directory advertising its numerous manufactories. He moved his museum in 1813 to Leamington Priors where he published a descriptive guide to that town, and later wrote his memoirs.<sup>1</sup> The guide includes a brief catalogue of the museum, as well as an earlier poem describing it, written when it first opened in Birmingham.<sup>2</sup>

In his memoirs, Bisset notes that he took a large house in New Street in the very center of the town where he opened an "elegant shop in the fancy line and in petrification ornaments, into which I introduced curious devices of my own invention."<sup>3</sup> The house is shown in one of the engravings of his Poetic Survey, and bears the sign Bisset's Museum. Above the sign is a large obelisk, and three urns crown the roof. The figure standing in the doorway is a rather unusual detail, and possibly represents the proud owner who liked to observe (and cast into verse) the reactions of visitors to his emporium:

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<sup>1</sup> J. Bisset, A Poetic Survey round Birmingham ... Accompanied by a magnificent directory, with the names, professions etc. superbly engraved in emblematic plates. Birmingham, 1800. J. Bisset, A Descriptive Guide of Leamington Priors. Coventry, 1814. T.B. Dudley, editor, Memoir of James Bisset. Leamington Spa, 1904.

<sup>2</sup> J. Bisset, A Descriptive Guide..., pp.91-94. The poem mentions many of the objects in the collection and, amusingly, ends with the reactions of the "Country Clowns" driving their teams past his windows. "I never saw such sights in all my life! I'll whoam, and tell my neighbours and my wife." The guide also contains an account of the Grand Picture Gallery, Reading, and News-Room and an address to "Visitors of Taste."

<sup>3</sup> J. Bisset, Memoirs, p.80.



Successive crowds of Strangers in amaze  
(With mouths wide open) thro' the windows gaze.  
Perhaps the Spars or Grottos court attraction  
Whilst Paintings some prefer to Petrification.

It is difficult to make out from the engraving what objects are actually in the window, though these may well be mantelpiece ornaments of Derbyshire spar, similar to those shown on the token.<sup>4</sup> Within this establishment there were also a number of artists turning out “fancy pictures.” Bisset’s Poetic Survey opens with an “Address to the Reader” which mentions these occupations:

Eight hours every day my Museum I tend  
To wait on each Traveller, Stranger or Friend.  
To design Works of Fancy, and Sketches to make,  
You’ll allow in each day a few moments will take.  
Some scores of young Artists, with hearts full of joy  
If trade’s brisk or dull, thus have constant employ.  
And ev’ry day teems with some works rare and new  
Which, Gratis, to all, I exhibit to view.

Trade, it might be added, included jewellery, toys, “Fancy Miniature and Imperial” pictures, “original Marmatinto Drawings, Curious Transparencies, Pearl and Hair Devices, Models in Wax, etc.” The manufactory, the “Chimney Ornaments” and the museum were presumably combined in the “elegant shop in the fancy line,” and it was only after Bisset closed part of his business and moved to Leamington that the museum and picture gallery (now with a News-Room) became separate entities, and admission fees were introduced.

Returning to the token, while we can readily recognise the urns and obelisks as examples of spar ornaments Bisset sold, the colonnade, with its patterned ceiling, remains something of a mystery. It presumably refers directly to the museum (given the inscription above it), and one feels that the proprietor would not have wasted good advertising space on a mere emblem. Samuels suggests that the building may have been a model of a masonic temple shown in the museum, which also contained several ship

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<sup>4</sup> Obelisks and vases were often used by lapidaries to show off the beauty of the coloured Derbyshire stones. Matthew Boulton was especially attracted to the fluorspar known as “blue john”, and it is worth mentioning that obelisks and vases similar to those which appear on Bisset’s token appear in his pattern book. See Nicholas Goodison, Ormolu: the Work of Matthew Boulton, 1974, plates 166, 171; pp.7,29, 138.

models and a “mansion in glass.” Bisset mentions in his Memoirs that he was “Provincial Grand Steward in the Masonic Order for the County of Warwick and had the conducting of several county processions.”<sup>5</sup> He also issued a penny size token in lead which bears Masonic symbols.

The general shape of the museum’s collection was clearly set in Birmingham, since the poem which Bisset composed when it opened there lists many of the attractions which can also be found in his Leamington guide. The page announcing the museum, together with one describing its “European, Asiatic, African and American Curiosities,” are illustrated here. There was also a selection of “Ancient and Modern Miscellaneous Curiosities” which included a number of historic shoes and gloves, assorted weapons, “very curious nunnery work” and a portrait of Count Boruwlaski, the “celebrated Polish Dwarf.” A variety of “Natural Phenomena” included “Atlas Moths, as large as Birds” and a tarantula “whose Bite is only cured by Music.”

Bisset’s Poetic Survey includes a long poem called “The Ramble of the Gods through Birmingham.” Apollo, Bacchus and Hermes are given a tour of the city by Vulcan, and visit its various manufactories. They naturally paid a call on Boulton’s “at the great Soho” where they tried out Watt and Company’s Patent Copying Machine and viewed the Coining Mill:

The Gods, with rapture fraught, the whole survey’d:  
Their Names they wrote, and saw, with great surprise,  
Fac Similes that moment, strike their eyes  
Whilst at the Mint, th’invention of the Mill,  
Seem’d as if Coin was formed by magic skill.  
But when the ponderous Engines were survey’d--  
They ev’ry tribute due to merit paid.”<sup>6</sup>

Tearing themselves away from the wonders of Soho, the Gods visited Swinney’s typographic foundry and “then the Museum view’d!” We will never know exactly what the immortals thought of its contents, for Bisset, in a rare fit of modesty, here inserted four lines of asterisks. He made up for this omission, however, in his index to Birmingham businesses, giving his own enterprise by far the longest description.

James Bisset was obviously very proud of his museum (once visited, in Birmingham, by Admiral Lord Nelson) and made frequent excursions to

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<sup>5</sup> J. Bisset, Memoirs, p.79.

<sup>6</sup> J. Bisset, A Poetic Survey, pp.30-31.

London, Liverpool, Manchester and elsewhere to add to it. When he moved the collection to Leamington in 1813, he hastened to inform his customers that:

“The Proprietor is adding to his Collection every Month; and those who may have seen it once may rest assured that there will always be a succession of fresh objects of curiosity and consequence, as he spares no expense in obtaining the most singular rarities he can possibly meet with.”<sup>7</sup>

Note: In preparing this essay, I have much appreciated the help of Anne Page of the Leamington Spa Library, Irene de Boo of the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, John D. Hamilton of the Museum of Our National Heritage (Lexington, Massachusetts), and Richard Doty.

OPEN FOR THE INSPECTION OF VISITORS  
AT  
**LEAMINGTON SPA,  
BISSET'S MUSEUM**  
OF  
NATURAL HISTORY,  
AND  
**GRAND CABINET OF CURIOSITIES**  
From every Quarter of the Globe.

**THE MUSEUM**  
CONSISTS OF  
A SUPERB COLLECTION  
OF  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIRDS,**  
Of the most Beautiful Plumage;  
ORIGINAL MODELS  
In Wax and Rice Paste, of THEIR MAJESTIES, also of the most  
eminent Popular Characters; with an infinite variety of  
**NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES,**  
BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS ON GLASS, &c.  
PANORAMIC VIEWS  
Of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin.  
\* \* \* Fossils, Minerals, Corals, Spars, and Petrifications.

**ADMISSION—ONE SHILLING EACH.**  
**FREE TICKET for the Season, FIVE SHILLINGS.**

Parties of Strangers admitted to the MUSEUM, or PICTURE  
GALLERY at any hour.

90.

BISSET'S MUSEUM.

**EUROPEAN,  
ASIATIC, AFRICAN, AND AMERICAN  
CURIOSITIES.**

THE Throne of an African Prince, cut out of the solid piece.  
A variety of African and Asiatic Spears, Darts, and Bows;  
curious Quivers and poisoned Arrows.  
Several correct Models of British Men-of-War, Frigates,  
Brigantines, Sloops, &c.  
Models of Indian Canoes, made of the Barks of Trees.  
A Chinese Shield, bullet-proof.  
Most ingenious and singular Dresses, from Otaheite, New  
Zealand, and other South Sea Islands, made of Paroquets'  
Feathers; War Helmets, &c.  
Fish Hooks and Harpoons, from Nootka Sound.  
A variety of Specimens of Cloth made from Grass and the  
Barks of Trees,  
A Grand Mandarin Fan,  
A long Egyptian Gong.  
Musical Instruments and Implements of War, from Ota-  
heite and O'Whyhee.  
Italian Stilettoes and American Scalping Knives.  
Chinese and African Fans, and Wooden Combs, from  
Otaheite.  
A superb Hookah, or Turkish Tobacco Pipe; with an infi-  
nite variety of Curious Articles, not enumerated in this  
brief catalogue.

<sup>7</sup> J. Bisset, Guide, p.94. I know of two likenesses of Bisset. There is a drawing of him as an older man in the front of his Memoir. He is also to be seen as a young spark in a conversation piece by Eckstein, John Freeth and His Friends. “Payment for this picture was made on the principle of a tontine; the last survivor of the group, who proved to be James Bisset, became the ultimate owner.” See Conrad Gill, History of Birmingham, 1952, volume 1, plate XXV.



## *Ex Libris*

The CTCC Research Library is no longer a library without a book! We now have one book and are well on the way to adding a second. I had hoped to be able to report greater success at this point, but I have some ideas how we can achieve the goal of making our library into an important and unique resource. First, though, I would like to thank those people who have already made a contribution:

Bob Dunfield CTCC #22 grabbed the honor of being the first benefactor to the CTCC Research Library with a generous check of \$25.00 which he requests be used in having the first year of our journal bound (and thus the second book we're on the verge of adding to our library). Thanks Bob.

Joel Spingarn CTCC #2 donated a nice copy of R. C. Bell's *Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens*. For those interested in provenance's, this copy contains the bookplate of Frank and Laurese Katen and the library stamp of Mr. Spingarn's. Thank you Joel for ending our rather pathetic status as a library with no books.

Finally, I kicked in another \$25.00 to purchase a few supplies and to put us into the black.

So we have a start, but where do we go from here? I fully understand the reluctance to part with any of your precious token references (although there must be a few of you out there holding duplicates). I also know how difficult it is to part with hard earned cash that could be used for something really important, like buying tokens (but would \$10 or \$15 really kill you?). In light of these problems, I believe I have a solution that will make our library's collection a truly important one, unrivaled anywhere in the world, without requiring that you part with any of your literature and almost none of your money.

Our early token collector's and authors carried on a lively correspondence in those days before telephones and the internet. Many of these letters were laid into the token books of the recipient. With access to but a few of these letters I have been able to solve a couple of mysteries, fill in the blanks on a couple of stories and gather information available no where else. These letters, annotations, manuscripts, forgotten newsclippings etc. have never been gathered systematically into one place. They are like individual pieces to a jigsaw puzzle, interesting but only revealing a tiny portion of the whole. For reasons that I find hard to fathom, it seems that collectors are sometimes a secretive lot, but if we will all contribute I believe our hobby will be much enriched by the knowledge and the personalities from the past.

If you have books with significant annotations or correspondence laid in, please make a good quality photocopy. If you possess any photographs and would be kind enough to have a duplicate made (with the duplicate negative would be all the better!) otherwise, just a good photocopy would be most welcome. Basically, anything that you can duplicate and forward to the library, when added to the contributions of other members, will become part of an archive unrivaled anywhere else. Thank you for your efforts and generosity in advance. Please send materials unfolded if possible to:

CTCC Research Library  
c/o Harold Welch  
655 Parkwood Circle  
St. Paul, MN 55127



**First Regional Tri-State ( CT, NJ, NY ) Meeting Of CTCC Held In Milford, CT**

On May 18th, the first Tri-State ( CT, NJ, NY ) regional meeting of the Conder Token Collectors Club was held, at the "First Sunday of Every Month Stamp and Coin Show," in Milford, CT. The meeting was held at the tables of Clifford C. Fellage, Regional Chairman. The show director, Mike Wacks, was most gracious and provided a whole corner of the bourse for the meeting site. He provided an 8 X 16 table, with chairs all around, adjacent to Cliff's tables.

The meeting was called to order at 1:45 PM, with Cliff Fellage presiding, and Bill Guzze acting as attendance keeper. The following CTCC members were in attendance:

Cliff Fellage, CTCC #165, Farmington, CT  
Joel Spingarn, CTCC #2, Georgetown, CT  
William "Bill" Guzze, CTCC #174, New Britain, CT  
James M. Finnance, CTCC #228, Granby, CT  
George Trostel, CTCC #26, Southington, CT  
John Weibel, CTCC #26, Staten Island, NY

The meeting was held in conjunction with a regional EAC meeting, and in addition to Cliff Fellage and Joel Spingarn, the following EAC'ers were there:

Phil Kalanta, Fairlawn, NJ  
Robert Kaufman, Chappaqua, NY  
John Brady, EAC #189  
Enoch Blackwell, Trenton, NJ  
Marc A. Genesse, Stamford, CT

Joel Spingarn set up a magnificent display of some sixty (60) rare, choice, Conder tokens from his personal collection. Viewers were allowed to sit, one at a time, for this "hands-on" viewing and examination. The display was dazzling, and Joel told of his difficulty in acquiring many of the pieces, as most all were in uncirculated condition!

Cliff Fellage displayed his "Museum Quality" collection of various ( 8 in all ) die states of "The Ordinance Office Old Palace Yard," Middlesex, D&H - #64 pennies, and the ultimate progression towards final die failure. The acquisition of three new late state tokens at the EAC Convention, in Las Vegas, greatly enhanced the series, especially with a very late die state piece showing the development of a second rim cud at K-12, separate from the "massive" cud enveloping the whole right side of the obverse. In addition, Cliff presented a "sneak preview" of a newly discovered map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, ( 1789 ), which he acquired through the help of his liaison, Nicholas Forster, of Burnham Bucks, England.

Considerable discussion ensued about the formation, and rapid growth of the CTCC. Many of the EAC'ers in attendance were most enthusiastic.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 PM, after refreshments were served.

After the meeting, several members purchased tokens for their collections, from the trays of some two hundred tokens, that Cliff Fellage had for sale at his tables.



# Alzheimer's Disease Society

Caring for Dementia

---

## Newcastle Branch

Our Ref: TD/KB/junecor.anderson

9 June 1997

Mr W Anderson  
President  
Conder Token Collectors Club  
Pot Office Box 1853  
Maple Grove  
MN 55311-6853  
U.S.A

Dear Mr Anderson

Mr R C Bell has forwarded to us a cheque received from you as recognition of his journal articles. We are most grateful to have been remembered.

As you may know caring for someone with dementia is a very demanding and stressful task, especially as so many carers themselves are elderly.

The aim of the Society is to ensure that adequate help and support is available for people who suffer from dementia and those who care for them. This donation will assist us in this work.

Yours sincerely

**Thea Downie**  
Branch Manager

**Alzheimer's Disease Society • Newcastle Branch**  
**Buttress House • 35/38 Brenkley Way • Newcastle Upon Tyne NE13 6DR**  
**Telephone 0191 236 2006 • Fax 0191 236 3008**

---

Patron: HRH Princess Alexandra, The Hon Lady Ogilvy, GCVO • President: Dr Jonathan Miller CBE  
Chairperson: Brian Roycroft CBE • Vice Chairperson: Marjorie Stone MBE • Hon Treasurer: George Cyriax • Executive Director: Harry Cayton  
Registered Charity No. 296645 • Company Limited by Guarantee Registered in England No. 2115499  
Registered office: Alzheimer's Disease Society, Gordon House, 10 Greencoat Place, London SW1P 1PH • Tel 0171 306 0606 • Fax 0171 306 0808

**A NEW CLUB TOKEN DESIGN**

by Paul Fisher  
(Truly a dedicated member)!

7/5/97

Dear Wayne,

About a month ago, to Joel Spingarn, I had sent a copy of my first draft token design. This is a copy of my new and improved design with correctly spelled exergue (sorry about that, I guess I didn't notice until I had already sent it to Joel).

I hope you enjoy. I think my idea of putting each members own number on the edge; thus, giving each coin a RRR unique rating is pretty neat, but maybe not possible.

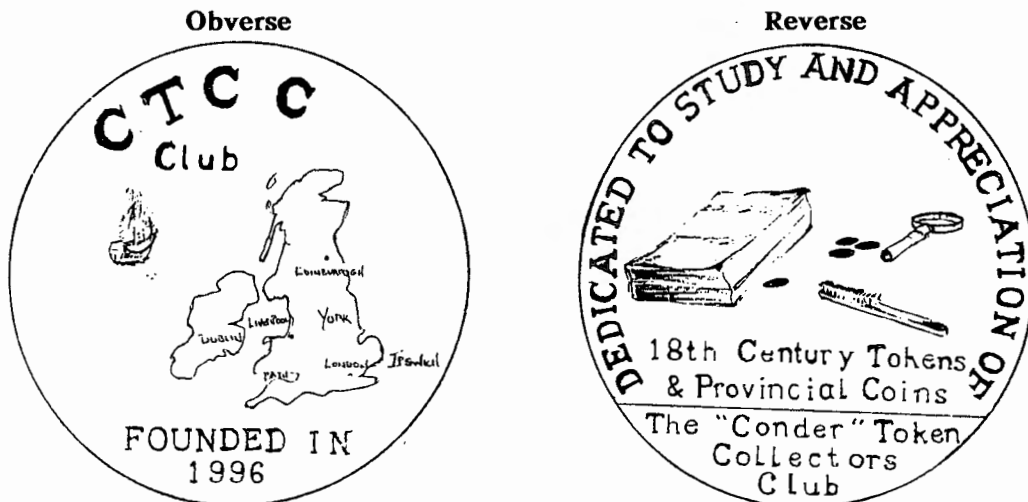
Also, maybe Cliff Fellage's obverse and my reverse would look real good.

I thought I would also let you know that I'm really enjoying our newsletter, and so is my wife. After years of a forced education on the varieties of large and half cents, she has found a genuine interest in "Conders".

I'm also sending a copy to Joel.

Fellow copper enthusiast,

Paul Fisher, CTCC #133



Edge . . .

++ DEDICATED MEMBER #133 ++

Editor's response:

Thanks Paul! Nice letter, good ideas, and lots of hard work. Congratulations! WA

July 7, 1997

Mr. Wayne Anderson, President  
CTCC

Dear Wayne:

Last week I was at the ANA Library in Colorado Springs doing research. Lynn Chen, ANA Librarian, asked me if I'd ever heard of a "Conder" Token Collectors Club. I answered that I was a member.

Lynn was interested in getting copies of the newsletter for the ANA Library. Many organizations send the ANA a complimentary copy of their journals/newsletters. This has the potential of exposing the organization to potential new members as well as benefiting the ANA. They display the current copy prominently on a rack by the library entrance and file back issues in the library.

*Might we be able to send a complimentary copy of The "CONDER" Token newsletter to the ANA each time it is printed? And possibly copies of the first issues published?*

If not, please send an application to Lynn Chen, Librarian, c/o ANA, 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dave

W. David Perkins, CTCC #87  
Littleton, CO

cc: Lynn Chen, ANA

PS

Hope we can help them out! Dave

Response:

Dear Dave:

Yes, I will send Lynn Chen, ANA Librarian, back issues of all the newsletters. Joel Spingarn will have to send her the first two, when he gets the reprints done. I will also place her name on the mailing list, and send her a complimentary copy each time one is issued.

You may also be pleased to learn that I have just applied for a club membership in the ANA. I am already working on obtaining a table for our Club for the at the 107th Anniversary Convention, in Portland, Oregon, on August 5th - 9th, 1998. This will be the location for our first annual meeting.

Sincerely,

Wayne

## EAC DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS

Editor	Harry E. Salyards 606 N. Minnesota Hastings, NE 68901	For all articles, letters and ads of <u>P-W</u> . Deadline: end of month preceding date of next issue
President	Wes Rasmussen 2908 Haddon Drive Las Vegas, NV 89134	For all general club matters - comments, complaints, by-laws questions, suggestions
Vice President	March Wells 2407 Tuckaho Road Louisville, KY 40207	Chairman of the EAC convention oversight committee
Membership	Rod Burress P.O. Box 15782 Cincinnati, OH 45215	New members. Dues \$20/year (\$35 for first- class mail; \$5 for Junior members under 18). Replacements for damaged or incomplete issues of <u>P-W</u> .
Secretary	Denis W. Loring P.O. Box 363 New York, NY 10101	
Treasurer	John D. Wright 1468 Timberlane Drive St. Joseph, MI 49085	Address changes; dues payments; non- receipt of <u>P-W</u> . Also for questions of a numismatic nature, especially for his 'Ask John' column in <u>P-W</u> .
Historian	Peter C. Smith 2424 4 <sup>th</sup> Street, NE #12 Minneapolis, MN 55418	For archival preservation of all materials relating to EAC from non-EAC sources.
Librarian	Mabel Ann Wright 1468 Timberlane Drive St. Joseph, MI 49085	For donations of material to, or borrowing references from, the EAC Library.
Cataloger	Tom Reynolds P.O. Box 24529 Omaha, NE 68124	For consignments to the annual EAC Sale, held at the national convention.
Associate and Contributing Editors Denis W. Loring John D. Wright Herbert A. Silberman		
Printing	Lithotechnical Services, Inc. 1600 West 92 Street Minneapolis, MN 55431	Typist Debra A. Johnson 119 Ringland Road Hastings, NE 68901

Founding Editor  
Warren A. Lapp, M.D. (1915 - 1993)

*This is the EAC structure I mentioned in the introduction. It is very impressive. WA*



## THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART

CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the newsletter. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, unless you wish yours to be camera ready, and are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much, and up to twelve (12) lines are **FREE!** Full page ads are **\$75.00**, one third page ads are **\$25.00**. Ads larger than the free twelve (12) line ads must be camera ready. All paid ads must be paid for when submitted; thus, eliminating the possibility for confusion, and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time consuming billings and follow up. The Club operates on a cash basis. Henceforth, ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published. Ads and articles shall be limited to "Conder" tokens, and other related numismatic literature, coins, tokens, and collectibles. Ads or articles may either be accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. All articles and ads must be accompanied by your membership number. Only members can participate in the newsletter and all other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. The **deadline** for the November 15th issue is October 25th, 1997. Newsletters are issued quarterly, and new volumes start with the August 15th issue, each year. Please send your articles and ads to the president and editor: Wayne Anderson, Post Office Box 1853, Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853. Annual membership dues are currently \$25.

**NOTICE:** The "Conder" Token Collectors Club, publisher of The "Conder" Token Newsletter, assumes no responsibility or liability for advertisements placed in the newsletter. No party shall have recourse against The "Conder" Token Collectors Club, or its officers, or officials, for any reason associated with the publication of its newsletter. All transactions arising from or relating to advertisements in The "Conder" Token Newsletter are strictly between the parties to their transactions. Complaints concerning advertisers or respondents should be directed to the president of The "Conder" Token Collectors Club. Complaints can result in termination of membership, or termination of advertising privileges, or both.

\*\*\*\*\*

### "CTCC" Directory Of Officers:

Wayne Anderson  
President, & Editor  
PO Box 1853

Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853  
Phone 612-420-6925, Fax 612-420-3350

For all business, letters, inquiries, articles, ads,  
and information about the "CTCC."

Joel Spingarn  
Vice President & Treasurer  
PO Box 782  
Georgetown, CT 06829  
Phone & Fax 203-544-8194

For Payment of dues and donations, address  
changes, & Newsletter reprints.

David S. Brooke, Historian  
767 N. Hoosac Road  
Williamstown, MA 01267  
Phone 413-458-8636

Harold Welch, Librarian  
655 Parkwood Circle  
St. Paul, MN 55127  
Phone 612-429-0997

## **Free Advertisements**

*These Ads, 12 lines or less, are free for "CTCC" members. Send yours to:  
Wayne Anderson, PO Box 1853, Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853.*

\*\*\*\*\*

"CONDER" TOKENS, COLONIAL COINS, HARD TIMES TOKENS, AND ALL SORTS OF INTERESTING MATERIAL APPEAR IN MY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAIL BID SALES. WRITE OR CALL FOR A FREE COPY OF THE NEXT ISSUE.

CHARLES KIRTLEY, "CTCC" #125, PO BOX 2273C,

ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27906-2273. PHONE: 919-335-1262. FAX: 919-335-4441.

\*\*\*\*\*

FREE PRICE LISTS OF BRITISH TOKENS, MEDALS, COINS, AND COLLECTIBLES, WITH EMPHASIS ON "CONDERS."

SIMON CORDOVA ("CTCC" #30), PO BOX 3282, CITRUS HEIGHTS, CA 95611-3282.

PHONE: 916-961-9937, FAX: 916-961-2242, E-mail: SiCordova@aol.com

\*\*\*\*\*

BILL McKIVOR'S COPPER CORNER - FOR "CONDER" TOKENS, EVASION TOKENS, 19TH CENTURY ENGLISH PIECES. From VF to UNC, the Copper Corner's fixed price list has something for everybody. Satisfaction guaranteed, fast service, and a smile.

ALSO BUYING - please contact me for a fast, fair offer - any amount, any grade.

CALL OR WRITE TODAY TO BE PUT ON MY MAILING LIST!

Bill McKivor CTCC #3 PO Box 46135 Seattle, WA 98126

Phone Evenings (206) 244-8345

E-Mail Condernut@juno.com

\*\*\*\*\*

**Jerry & Sharon Bobbe, CTCC #4 & #5.** We have been enthusiastically pursuing "Conders" for over 25 years. Our price list, *The Token Examiner*, was born of a passion for this exciting series, and a desire to share it with others. As collectors, we appreciate fine service, so we're not happy until you are. We'll do our best to fulfill your collecting needs. Our specialties are choice quality, rarities, and die-states, but our *Token Examiner* offers pieces Circ - Gem for \$12 and up. If you haven't received your free copy of *The Token Examiner*, call or write us today. We buy singles, groups or entire collections (i.e., Eklund, Blaisdell), and pay the strongest prices for choice quality and rarities. If you have tokens to sell, your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

The Token Examiner PO Box 25817 Portland, Oregon 97298 503-626-1075

\*\*\*\*\*

## **CLIFF'S "CONDER" CHEST**

CLIFFORD C. FELLAGE, CTCC #165

"CONDERS" FROM VERY GOOD TO SUPERB GEM PROOF ARE INCLUDED IN MY PERIODIC LISTS. I OFFER PROMPT SERVICE ON ALL ORDERS, WITH TOKENS PRICED RIGHT TO SELL QUICKLY. VISA, MASTERCARD, AND DISCOVER ACCEPTED FOR YOUR ORDERING CONVENIENCE.

SEND FOR MY CURRENT FREE PRICE LIST. TO ORDER COPIES OF THE 1789

MAP OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, CALL OR WRITE TO:

CLIFF'S "CONDER" CHEST, PO BOX 911, FARMINGTON, CT 06034-0911

PHONE & FAX: 860-676-0023

\*\*\*\*\*

**Rod Burress, CTCC #109, 9743 Leacrest, Cincinnati, OH 45215**

Write for price list of copper collectors supplies:  
Heavy duty 2x2 envelopes, cotton liners, good quality boxes,  
cleaners, brushes, magnifying glasses, etc.  
I also have some "Conder" tokens for sale!  
Phone 513-771-0696

\*\*\*\*\*

## **WANTED!**

**WARWICKSHIRE #320 FOR MY SHAKESPEARE COLLECTION.  
TOM FREDETTE, CTCC #60, 2 TRAVERS ST., BALDWINVILLE, NY 13027-2615**

\*\*\*\*\*

## **A. H. BALDWIN & SONS LTD.**

Our Jubilee Auction, celebrating 125 years of trading, takes place on the 13th & 14th, October, '97, and amongst the lots are several very important 18th Century Tokens.

These include a number of proofs in silver: Anglesey - DH 217

Middlesex - DH 24 - Ex Jan I Collection, Staffordshire - DH 9 - Ex Jan I Collection,  
Warwickshire - DH 38A - Ex Jan I Collection, Warwickshire - DH 41 - Ex Jan I  
Collection, and also, a bronzed Bolton Castle, Yorkshire, DH 1A.

These have good provenance's prior to Jan, i.e., Lincoln.

The Auction also includes four 19th Century proof tokens, two gold and two silver.

For further information contact: TIM MILLETT,

A. H. BALDWIN & SONS LTD., 11 Adelphi Terrace, London WC2N 6BJ, ENGLAND  
Phone 011-44-171-930-6879, Fax 011-44-171-930-9450

\*\*\*\*\*

*Send for my sale or trade list of duplicate British tokens and my token want list.*

*I like "Spence" tokens!*

*I also want all Berkshire 19th Century silver tokens EF or better.*

*James C. Case, 10189 Crane Road, Lindley, NY 14858-9719*

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Wanted in nice VF or better**

**D & H** Hampshire 79 or 80, Middlesex 283, or 284 and 398,  
Sussex 10, Dublin 235-250, 269-303, and Angus 7 or 7a.

I also need a few scarce 19th century pennies, and silver shilling tokens.

Frank Gorsler, CTCC #63

674 Allen Crest Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45231

\*\*\*\*\*

*Looking for UNC. SPECIMEN OF YORKSHIRE D & H 65 (York Cathedral / Talbot, Allum, & Lee Mule). Also UNC. "SPENCE TOKENS" by type - looking for one of each die he used. Would appreciate receiving lists from anybody having these for sale.*

*David L. Palmer CTCC #107*

*1080A Long Island Ave.*

*Dear Park, NY 11729*

\*\*\*\*\*

## **ANNOUNCEMENT!**

**"CONDER" TOKEN NEWSLETTERS, VOLUME I, ISSUES #1 & 2.**

**We've had some requests for these scarce items! Joel Spingarn has offered to reprint them for those members who didn't get copies. They will be marked, "Official Reprint," and signed by Joel. The price is \$7 in the US, \$10 International.**

**If you want a copy, or copies, write or call:**

**Joel Spingarn, PO Box 782, Georgetown, CT 06829, Phone & Fax 203- 544-8194**

\*\*\*\*\*

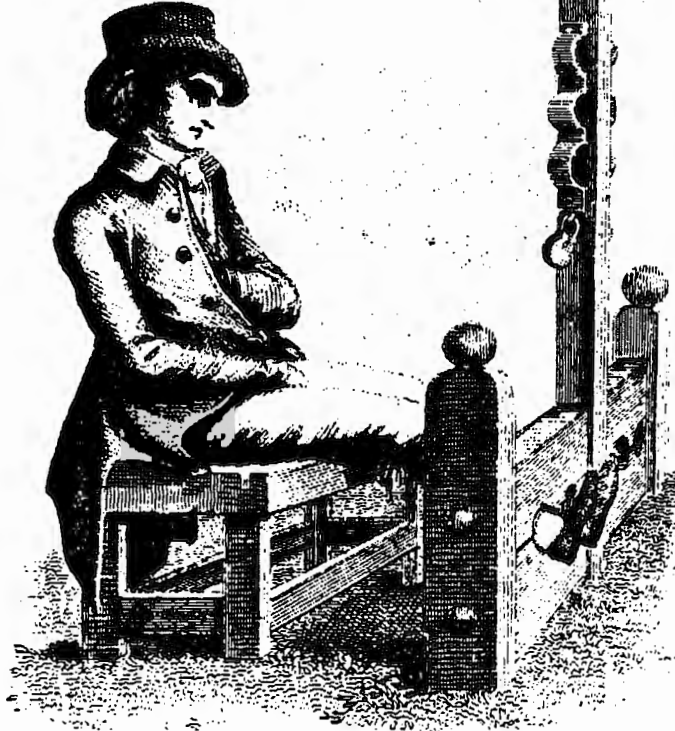
### **Pricing & Buying Conder Tokens**

I think pricing a Conder token, and paying the price, can be compared with shooting a pheasant or a duck. If you're a sportsman and a hunter, you'll know what I'm getting at. When your mind tells you to pull the trigger, you pull! With practice, the bird will drop and be collected. When you see that outstanding or terribly rare token, one you've never seen before, and your mind tells you to buy it, pull the trigger and buy it! If you don't buy it, you'll look over your shoulder forever watching that token fly away. It's like watching that bird fly away, never to be collected for your larder, because you didn't have the confidence to shoot! Research and common sense will, of course, give you the confidence you need to make good decisions. Remember, condition is always a significant factor!" "Good hunting!"

**WA**

\*\*\*\*\*

**THIS FROM CLIFF FELLAGE -**



**I TOLD YOU 8 1/2'S WOULDN'T FIT -- TRY A PAIR OF 10'S !**

## **ANNOUNCEMENT!**

YOUR KIND ATTENTION, PLEASE! YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED  
TO A CTCC REGIONAL MEETING IN JOLLY OLDE NEW ENGLAND  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1997, 1:30 PM, AT THE 53RD ANNUAL  
NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION SUMMER CONVENTION,  
TO BE HELD IN MARLBORO, MASSACHUSETTS,  
AT THE ROYAL PLAZA TRADE CENTER, EXIT 24-B OFF I-495.  
PLEASE CONTACT FRANK VAN VALEN AT 603-569-4845  
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.  
PLEASE BRING YOUR CONDERS FOR SHOW & TELL.  
WE HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE!

\*\*\*\*\*

## **ANNOUNCEMENT!**

THE WEST COAST EXPO WILL BE HELD, OCTOBER 3RD, 4TH, & 5TH,  
AT THE SEATTLE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTER,  
IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.  
HELD TWICE A YEAR, THIS IS LARGEST COIN SHOW IN THE NORTHWEST.  
MEET THREE "CONDER" TOKEN DEALERS AT THIS SHOW:  
JERRY BOBBE, SHARON BOBBE, AND BILL MCKIVOR.  
THEY WILL ALL HAVE "CONDERS" TO SHOW AND SELL!  
A "CTCC" MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4TH,  
THE TIME WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT THE SHOW  
(SOMETIME BETWEEN 11:00 A.M. & 2:00 P. M.).  
PLEASE CONTACT SHARON BOBBE AT 1-503-626-1075  
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **RICHARD GLADDLE**

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HERE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IT IS STILL POSSIBLE TO ACQUIRE  
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AUCTIONS. GOOD QUALITY TOKENS ARE BECOMING EVEN SCARCER.  
BUT EVEN SO IT IS STILL POSSIBLE TO BUY MINT CONDITION PIECES  
WITH "RADIO - ACTIVE" COLOUR FOR UNDER \$50.00. PLEASE CONTACT  
ME FOR A LIST - OR ANY OTHER TOKEN INFORMATION OR ADVICE.



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**We carry an extensive stock of Eighteenth Century Tokens and are pleased to receive collectors' "Wants Lists".**

**Contact: Tim Millett  
11 Adelphi Terrace  
London WC2N 6BJ, United Kingdom  
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**BILL McKIVOR CTCC #3  
PO BOX 46135, SEATTLE, WA 98126  
206-244-8345 evenings E-Mail Condernut@juno.com**

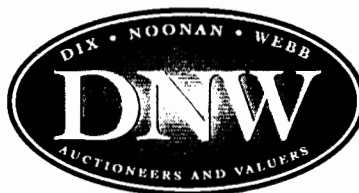
**THE COPPER CORNER**

**BILL'S COPPER CORNER, FEATURING FIXED PRICE LISTS OF "CONDER" TOKENS, EVASION PIECES, 19TH CENTURY CENT, HALFCENT, AND UNOFFICIAL FARTHING TOKENS.**

**HEADING FOR ENGLAND IN SEPTEMBER, NEXT LIST OUT IN OCTOBER!**

**WANT LISTS SERVICED - ANYTHING I CAN FIND FOR YOU???  
WRITE, CALL, OR E-MAIL TODAY FOR MY LATEST PRICE LIST.  
Proper Grading, and Fair Pricing, Your Satisfaction always comes first.  
CALL OR WRITE TODAY for personalized service, always with a smile.**

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*The collection of British Nineteenth Century Unofficial Farthings, 1820 - 1900, formed by Anthony Pardoe of Sittingbourne, Kent.*



*Approximately 1,000 pieces, many formerly in the collections of Christopher Brunel, Roy Hawkins, Dennis Vorley and Arthur Went.*



*Over 40 pieces are the actual specimens illustrated in the standard reference works by Bell, Whitmore and Sweeney.*



\_\_\_\_\_  
SALE DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**WEDNESDAY 17 SEPTEMBER**

*This sale will also include seventeenth and eighteenth century tokens*

*for further information contact*

**CHRISTOPHER WEBB**

**1 OLD BOND STREET LONDON W1X 3TD TEL 0171 499 5022 FAX 0171 499 5023**

508-40TH AVENUE N.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55421-3833

PHONE 612 789 7070  
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*Remy Bourne*

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE SPECIALIST

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**OF THE**

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Cents & Half Cents • Doughty Cents 1793-1814 (Annotated) • Frossard Cents & Half Cents w/plates •

Frossard & Hays Cents 1794 w/plates • Gilbert & Elder Cents 1796 w/plates • Maris 1794 Cents  
w/photo • Newcomb 1801, 02, 03 w/plates • Newcomb 1816-1857 (L. Merkin's copy) • Newcomb  
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*Reverse: View of  
Wolsey Gate*



Warwickshire, Birmingham  
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*Reverse: Presentation of colours to the  
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